The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Carlist Depredations in Spain.

ATTEMPTED INSURRECTION IN HAYTI.

A Destructive Hurricane at Aspinwall.

TERRIBLE STORM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

SPAIN.

THE REVOLUTION.

PARIS, February 1.—Communication between San Sebastian and the interior of Spain has been entirely interrupted by Carlists. No mails from that country have been received in Paris for three days past. There is no communication with Bilboa, except by sea. An attack on that town by Carlists is apprehended. The railway between Alsasua and Beasin has been cut by the insurgents, and the running of trains between these places is suspended. A Carlist band entrenched at Sturrioz was attacked by a force of royal troops. The insurgents claim a victory. Several Spanish customs officers on the frontier have been driven away by Carlists and forced to take refuge on French territory.

MADRID, February 1.—In the Lower Cortes to-day Zorrilla, President, asked an appropriation of 12,000,000 reals to enable the Government to put the telegraph lines in working order. Zorrilla said he regretted to announce that many excesses were being committed in the north by roving bands of Carlists. The royal troops, however, were vigorously pursuing the insurgents. The Government had received intelligence of the destruction of Maestrazzo's band of Carlists. With the defeat of Babali's band and the complete rout of another force of 1,200 insurgents with the loss of twenty-eight killed, including two priests, it is expected that the insurrection would soon be ended. Communication has been restored with France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FIRST SNOW.

LONDON, February 1.—The first snow storm of the season occurred this morning. The fall was light.

TERRIBLE STORM.

LONDON, February 2.—The British Isles were visited last night by one of the most violent storms ever experienced even at this season of the year. Snow fell to an extraordinary depth in the city and country. This morning it was six inches deep in the streets of London. Travel was almost wholly suspended. Omnibuses and cabs ceased running, and scarcely a vehicle of any description has been seen in the streets.

In the provinces the snow fall was much heavier, and in the extreme north the drifts were several feet deep. The gale raged with great fury all around the English and Irish coasts. Many wrecks have already been reported, and there has been a fearful loss of life, especially off Torquay and around Sicily.

The steamer Clan Alpine went ashore during the night on Black Head and became a total wreck. It is feared all on board are lost. The ship Sarah was wrecked on the Irish coast, near Balleggan, and fourteen of her crew drowned.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE.

ASPINWALL, December 29, *via* HAVANA, December 31.—By a terrible hurricane on the 18th, the schooner Royal Arch and a bark were driven through the Pacific Mail Company's wharf, seventy-five feet of the wharf, the wharf engines, and a quantity of merchandise were destroyed. They afterwards sank. Other barks were driven ashore. Three persons were killed. The total loss is between half a million and a million dollars.

CANADA.

RELIEVING THE MONEY MARKET.

OTTAWA, February 1.—Sir Francis Hincks, Finance Minister, in view of the prevailing stringency in the money market, has invited tenders from banks for the purchase of London Exchange, the proceeds to remain on deposit at five per cent. Tenders for a large amount have been received, and sales amounting to eight thousand dollars have been made. The lowest tender accepted was 9¼ per cent. premium.

BOHEMIA.

DISTURBANCES IMMINENT.

PRAGUE, February 1.—Disturbances are apprehended in the districts surrounding Prague, because the meeting of the Geeh delegates in the Bohemian district, to protest against direct elections, was prohibited, and troops have been sent to these localities to suppress the disorders.

WEST INDIES.

ATTEMPTED INSURRECTION IN HAYTI.

PORT AU PRINCE, January 20, *via* HAVANA, January 31.—There has been an attempt to create an insurrection in Hayti, for the purpose of preventing an election for President. The demonstration was soon suppressed. Sixty ringleaders were arrested, and five executed.

GERMANY.

THE RUSSO BRITISH TROUBLE.

BERLIN, February 2.—The *Vassische Zeitung* of this city demonstrates that the Russian forces in Central Asia are strong enough to defy any attack of the British to check their progress, and England is powerless. Russia is only waiting for a false step on the part of England.

GREECE.

DIPLOMATIC RUPTURE.

ATHENS, February 1.—The Italian Minister to Greece refuses to have any communication with Spiliotakis, Grecian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in consequence of the receipt of an alleged discourteous letter.

ST. LOUIS.

Military vs. Civil Law.

ST. LOUIS, February 1.—The *habeas corpus* case involving a conflict of authority between the State Court and the military authorities came up again to-day before Judge Calvin, of the Court of Criminal Correction, on the return for the warrant of attachment for Col. Grierson. The Marshal made a return that the party named in the warrant could not be found. W. H. H. Russell, counsel for the petitioner, stated that the Marshal had been ordered away by Colonel Grierson, and had been ordered away by Colonel Grierson. The United States District Attorney appeared for Grierson, and said that officer was sick, or he would have appeared in response to the writ. He intended no disrespect to the Court, but had made a return to the writ of *habeas corpus* in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in such cases. He contended that Grierson was not in contempt, as his personal appearance was not demanded by the writ of *habeas corpus*. He also quoted authorities to prove that State Courts had no jurisdiction in such cases. He claimed that the court should proceed no further in the case, and as Grierson was represented by counsel and a member of his staff, the writ of attachment ought to be recalled and the proceedings for contempt dismissed.

Russell, for the petitioner, made a lengthy argument to show that Grierson was in contempt for not producing the prisoner. There was no information before the Court that the prisoner was held by military authority. The certificate sent by Grierson was no return to the writ of *habeas corpus*. It is intended that Kreyer, the alleged deserter in this case, never has been a soldier, as he enlisted when under seventeen years old and had deserted when seventeen.

The arguments on each side were lengthy, and continued until a late hour. Judge Calvin took the case under advisement, stating that if he found he was wrong in issuing the writ of *habeas corpus*, he would dismiss the case; but if he concluded he was right, he would use all the power at his command to enforce the order of the court.

The case has created a great deal of interest, many leading lawyers of the city being active listeners to the proceedings. During the argument a telegram was received from Judge Advocate Gardener, at Louisville, stating that he had been sent by the Government to defend the case, that important questions were involved, that he could not reach here until Sunday, and asking a stay of proceedings till Monday. Judge Calvin replied that the Government was represented by District Attorney Patrick, and the case proceeded.

THE INDIANS.

That "Big Talk" with Captain Jack of the Modocs.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 2.—Little prospect exists, of any practicable adjustment of the Modoc difficulty. Last Thursday Fairchild, Dorris and several others went, by invitation of Captain Jack, to have a "big talk." The place was on the top of a high hill, overlooking the lava bed. They were accompanied by a squaw—Dixie. She went to Captain Jack and told him if he wanted to have a talk, he must go to the top of the hill, and he would meet Dorris and Fairchild there, or he would not go. The Indians on the hill ran away. Captain Jack wanted the men to come to his camp. This they refused to do. Jack said they must come half way. Fairchild refused again, but sent word that Jack could come to his camp within two days; if not, then he must fight again.

General Gibbs's command was half way over the mountain, and would reach headquarters on Tuesday.

The Constitutional Convention.

Section Relating to the Salaries of Legislators Adopted.

Remonstrance from "Friends"—Sectarian Schools—Seat of Government—School's in Mining Districts—Purity of the Ballot—Liquor and Woman Suffrage Questions.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1873.

REMONSTRANCE FROM "FRIENDS."

A memorial was read from the religious Society of Friends, respecting military service, remonstrating against the provisions of the constitution upon that topic, as a violation of the religious rights of the Society, guaranteed by its founder, William Penn. The memorial is long, and recites the history and persecutions of the Society for the past two hundred years.

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

The following resolutions were offered:

By Mr. Newlin, that the Common School Fund shall never be divided for sectarian purposes. Referred.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

By Mr. Brodhead—That the following article be incorporated in the amended constitution:

ARTICLE —. The seat of the State Government shall be fixed by the people. At the time and place designated by this Convention for the people to vote for or against the Constitution the people shall also vote upon the location of the seat of the State Government at any one of the following places: Pittsburgh, Altoona, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Bethlehem, and Philadelphia. If a majority of all the votes cast be given for any one place, then such place shall thenceforth be the seat of the State Government; but if a majority be not given for any one place, then those two places having the smallest number of votes shall be dropped from the list, and at the next ensuing general election the people shall again vote thereon.

SCHOOLS IN MINING DISTRICTS.

By Mr. Pughe—That the Committee on Education be instructed to consider the expediency of establishing free schools in the mining districts for the study of geology, chemistry, mineralogy, mining, engineering and scientific ventilation of mines.

CONCERNING A MAYOR'S COURT.

By Mr. Pughe—That whenever a city has a mayor's court, and contains less than sixty thousand inhabitants, said mayor's court shall be presided over by the President Judge or a Law Judge of Common Pleas of the county or district.

PURITY OF THE BALLOT BOX.

By Mr. Struthers (Warren)—Securing the purity of elections, and guarding against corrupt practices in all the Departments of the Government, under penalties embracing forfeiture of office, disqualification to hold office, and by fine and imprisonment.

LEGISLATURE REPORT—SALARY OF LEGISLATORS.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Charles A. Black in the chair, and had under consideration the section reported by the Committee on Legislature fixing the salary of members of the Legislature, the question being on the amendment making the salary $700 for the single session.

Mr. Fell said that the salary of $700 would be more than enough for services of sixty days, and would be sufficient even though the session should be extended to ninety days.

Mr. Boyd said that he was in favor of the highest salaries proposed in the Convention, and argued, from the facts connected with the organization of the Credit Mobilier, that legislators should be freed from temptations to sell their votes for corrupt purposes.

Mr. Howard (Allegheny) was earnest in his opinions that our law-makers should be well paid for their services. Men who in their private business as merchants, or their private practice as lawyers, could make $5,000 to $10,000, or $15,000 per annum, were asked by the people of the Legislature on the contemptible pittance of $700 to $1,200. To secure good and honest law-givers it is requisite to pay them well, otherwise corrupt men, who make politics their profession, and who are ready to take cheap salaries for the purpose of making money through the means of bargain and sale to the highest bidders for their votes, will be secured.

Mr. Beebe said that he was in favor of giving the members such a salary that poor men with no honorable ambition to serve in public office could sustain themselves and their families respectably at the State Capital.

Messrs. Ellis, Hunsicker, Parman, Manton and Cuyler urged the propriety of leaving the whole subject to be regulated by the Legislature.

Mr. Wetherill closed the debate, stating that there was a necessity for the adoption of the article as reported, making the salary $1,200. $50,275 were appropriated to the Senators last session. Their salary and mileage and necessary expenses amounted to $96,200. What became of the extra $17,500? $152,000 were appropriated to the Representatives, and their salary, mileage and extra expenses amounted to $106,000. What became of the extra $46,000? Here, then, we had a balance unaccounted for in the yearly expenditures of the two bodies amounting to nearly $17,000 in the Senate and to $46,000 in the House, or a clear total of $50,000, for which, perhaps, not a single member of the Legislature can account. He thought the salary should be fixed where it had been placed by the Committee.

Without coming to a vote, the Committee rose and reported progress, and the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1, 1873.

LIQUOR AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Memorials were presented on the liquor and suffrage questions and referred.

A memorial from citizens of Lancaster was presented by Mr. Carter in favor of woman suffrage, and was referred to Committee on Suffrage.

OF HOLDING OFFICE.

By Mr. Newlin, that no member of the Legislature nor of any municipal Council shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to or exercise any public office or employment whatever.

SUFFRAGE, ELECTIONS AND REPRESENTATION.

Mr. McAllister, Chairman of the Committee on Suffrage, Elections and Representation, made a supplementary and partial report, which was read and laid on the table. Among its provisions is one depriving any elector from voting who shall offer money to secure votes, or who shall accept money for his own vote, and, that every person convicted of violation of the election laws shall be deprived of the right of suffrage.

In contested election cases no person shall be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy, but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding.

Mr. J. W. F. White (Allegheny) and Messrs. Carter and Rooke presented minority reports, which were laid on the table.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—PAY OF LEGISLATORS FURTHER DISCUSSED.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the twelfth section, respecting the pay of our legislators.

Mr. Smith (Berks) defended the Legislature against the onslaught made by members of the Convention, and did not think that the representatives of this great Commonwealth were overpaid.

W. H. Smith (Allegheny) thought the faith of his colleague in the integrity of the Legislature as great as that of the Scriptural injunction. He did not have that faith, and believed that the fixing of their own salaries should not be left to the members of the Legislature. He was in favor of, and should vote for, the section as it came from the committee.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Fell's amendment to fix the salary at $700, and it was defeated.

Mr. White (Indiana) offered an amendment to take the place of the section under consideration, which was debated at length by Messrs. White, Temple and others, and finally agreed to. It reads as follows:

The members of the General Assembly shall receive such salary and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation, perquisite or allowance, whether for services as a member of any committee or otherwise; but no member of either House shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, receive any increase of salary, compensation or mileage under any law passed during such period.

OTHER SECTIONS ADOPTED.

The thirteenth section, which provides that every elected or appointed to any office by the Legislature, shall discharge the duties of said office in person and not by proxy, was adopted.

Section fourteenth, providing that the Lieutenant Governor shall preside over the Senate, and the House elects its Speaker, was passed.

Sections fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen and nineteen were considered and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Temple, the Committee rose, and asked leave to sit again after the reports on Suffrage and Legislation have been made to the Convention, when the Twentieth and Twenty-first Sections could be disposed of.

An amendment to the Twentieth Section was offered by Mr. Darlington, which was ordered to be printed. Leave was given to the Committee of the Whole to sit on Monday week, to consider the Report on Legislature.

Adjourned until Monday.

No Dissolution for the Credit Mobilier.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1.—In the Common Pleas Court Judge Allison refused the prayer of the petition of the Credit Mobilier for dissolution, which was asked for on the ground that since July, 1868, the corporation transacted no business. The Judge says Congress is now investigating as to the claims of the Government against the corporation, and therefore the Court should not do anything to prejudice the rights of the creditors of the concern.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Exposures of the Credit Mobilier Swindle.

OUR CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

Kansas Senatorial Bribery Investigation.

ANOTHER TAX REFUNDING CASE.

Forthcoming Speech on Commerce by General Negley.

ESTIMATES FOR POSTAGE.

Popularity of the New Loan in Europe.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The Proposed Improvement of the Ohio River.

DESTRUCTION OF DISTILLERIES.

Board of Supervising Inspectors' Report.

THAT "SPEC OF WAR" DISPELLED.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 2, 1873.

BOARD OF SUPERVISING INSPECTORS' REPORT.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats expect to adjourn about the middle of this week. The reports of all district steamboat inspectors are now in. New York shows the largest business in the United States; Pittsburgh steamboat business ranks next, and St. Louis follows.

THE PROPOSED INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS OF THE OHIO—AN IMPORTANT COMMISSION HAVE AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Yesterday the Ohio River Commission of Thirty-five, appointed by the Governors of the seven States bordering on the Ohio river, had an interview with the President in reference to the proposed permanent internal improvements of that river. The chairman of the Commission addressed the President, first calling attention to the importance of the commission and the great States it represented. He then alluded to the disadvantages which the agricultural people labor under because of the low rates of transportation, and cited instances of the unprofitableness of wheat raising and getting it to market while the present rates exist. He stated that meetings were now being held in the agricultural districts of the above States for the purpose of bringing the people up to the importance of correcting the unjust and oppressive system of the present exorbitant rates of transportation. He then mentioned the wealth and agricultural resources of these great States, and believed Legislature on the contemptible pittance of $700 to $1,200. To secure good and honest law-givers it is requisite to pay them well, otherwise corrupt men, who make politics their profession, and who are ready to take cheap salaries for the purpose of making money through the means of bargain and sale to the highest bidders for their votes, will be secured.

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United States authorities interfered as speedily as possible, thus preventing the killing of any one.

PINCHBACK VICTORIOUS.

The Attorney General received the following telegram from New Orleans Thursday evening:

"The Supreme Court has just decided on an appeal from a lower Court in favor of Morgan, Pinchback's appointed Associate Justice, against Kenard, Warmoth's appointee, not confirmed by the Senate. Also decided that Pinchback was the legal Lieutenant Governor when the Legislature met, legal acting Governor on the impeachment of Warmoth, and that the Legislature was legal, being returned by the legal returning board."

THE CAPTURE OF VILLA NUEVA RAIDERS.

The Attorney General has just received from Texas a telegram stating: "I have in custody McWeber and five of the raiders upon Villa Nueva, Mexico. Habeas corpus writs are awaiting me in San Antonio. Shall I obey them or hold the prisoners by military force and present them before the United States Commissioner at Austin, Texas, in compliance with the process in my hands." The Attorney General, in reply, directs that the prisoners be held against any process that may issue from the State courts.

OUR CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

General Walker, formerly Superintendent of the Census, and subsequently Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is in the city, closing up certain matters in the Indian Bureau in connection with his management of it. He thinks the idea of having a census taken in 1876—an opportune one, as it would show the progress of our country in population, industry and wealth, and be a fitting record to be placed side by side with that of the Centential anniversary of our independence.

DESTRUCTION OF DISTILLERIES.

Supervisor Perry, of the District of North Carolina, Virginia, &c., writes the Internal Revenue Bureau that about the 15th inst. United States troops and revenue officials made a five days' raid, and captured and destroyed, in Lincoln and Gaston counties, North Carolina, seven distilleries that were doing illicit business also one hundred and thirty hogsheads of mash and other valuable materials. The persons found engaged at these distilleries will be arrested and dealt with according to law.

ESTIMATES FOR POSTAGE STAMPS.

In view of the fact of the abolition of the franking privilege, the Secretary of the Treasury has just issued a circular letter requesting his subordinates to furnish him with an estimate of the probable amount that will be required for postage on mail matter sent from their officesfor the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874. He also calls for such data as will indicate the weight of the printed and written matter separately sent from their offices.

THE CASE OF SENATOR PUMEROY—THE GENERAL OPINION IN CONGRESS.

Senator Pomeroy's defeat in Kansas, and his alleged offer of $7,000 to a State Senator for his vote, has been generally spoken of by both Senators and Representatives, Republicans and Democrats. While there are a few who, as a matter of policy, affect to disbelieve in his guilt, the general expression is that the statement of State Senator York is true and worthy of belief.

INVENTOR'S CLAIM AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

A Mr. Huetis, of New York, was given a hearing yesterday before the House Committee on Naval Affairs in reference to his claim against the Government for the use of his patent mould for making shells. No decision was arrived at.

A NEW NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Conshohocken, Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence business with a capital of $150,000.

DIAMOND.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1873.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

At the sitting of the Wilson Committee this morning Webster Snyder, formerly General Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, testified that he did not know of any Government Directors or Commissioners who were paid anything besides their mileage and expenses for services except Cornelius Wendell; Wendell wanted twenty-five thousand dollars, and he was paid the same for going to Bryan, Wyoming, in 1868; Ames, however, did not pay much attention to the road when there.

Wendell did not say he would make a favorable report. Some sixty or eighty miles of road were examined at that time. Witness paid the money on his own responsibility. In conversation with Dr. Durant, then Vice President, that gentleman declined to authorize the payment; a peculiar exigency, however, required the payment. Oliver Ames, President of the road, wrote to witness, saying he did wrong in making the payment. Witness knew not why he was removed; it was never intimated that he was removed for paying Wendell. The money was charged to the account of contingencies of construction; gave security for the payment of money, also on his own account. Wendell gave no reason for demanding the money; said he must have it; witness was satisfied in paying the money owing to the peculiar exigencies at that time, he being eight or nine hundred miles west of the Missouri river; he looked upon Wendell as an exacting "blackmailer;" the road was first-class; then P. H. Blatt and General Buford, the other two commissioners, showed no reluctance to discharge their duty; the Board of Directors of the Company tacitly acquiesced in the payment.

Charles Van Vandell, Speaker of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, testified that he had no definite knowledge of the payment of money to secure legislation on the subject of the Union Pacific Railroad; in the suits by Poland, J. Hazard and others, in Rhode Island courts, against Durant, to recover certain moneys, witness was Durant's lawyer, and was also retained by the Union Pacific Company and Credit Mobilier; it was then conceded by the opposing counsel that the parties' accounts were settled; the suits were still pending; it was charged that Durant spent the money of the suspense account of the Union Pacific, and never properly accounted for it; it was also alleged he spent the money for corrupt purposes.

John Duff testified: In March, 1871, was appointed on the Committee of the company to settle an account of $126,000 for special legal expenses, but declined to serve, because he knew nothing about them; came to Washington at the request of Oliver Ames, President of the Company, at the time of Secretary Boutwell's action, respecting the withholding of certain moneys from the Union Pacific Railroad; met in Washington Rollins, Washburn, Bushnell, Tom Scott and others, who said the legislation on the subject would be right; did not pay a dollar to any party in Washington, and paid his own board bills while there. Witness could give no information as to the objects for which the sums in the suspense account were paid out; had no knowledge of lawyers being employed here; Oliver Ames and John J. Cisco were appointed a committee to examine and settle the suspense account; the company were to charge such payments to the construction account.

Witness testified at length touching the action of the Credit Mobilier in buying Union Pacific bonds, &c., also in relation to Oakes Ames' contract.

Sidney Dillon testified. The present property of the Credit Mobilier consists of lands at Council Bluffs and Columbus, worth about $155,000, and a note of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for $2,000,000; as the note had never been protested, he presumed it might be considered good; knew no reason why he did not try to collect the money was that it might embarrass the company; a portion of the land will be required by the company; the remaining portion of it would then be doubled in value; besides the benefit of the Credit Mobilier had, 1867; since Oakes Ames' contract no business has been transacted by the Credit Mobilier except settling up its affairs; the Credit Mobilier owns between one hundred and fifty and two hundred miles of the Union Pacific Railroad Company's stock; witness was not in Washington pending the legislation of 1864 and 1871; he know nothing about the suspense account, nor about the $126,000 for special legal expenses; did not know of any money having been paid by the Pacific Railroad Company to any member of Congress or any officer of the Government, either directly or indirectly; as to how the one hundred and thirty-eight miles of road already completed was embraced in the Oakes Ames contract, witness said if that had not been put into the contract the part built by the Credit Mobilier would have been increased to that amount, one hundred and thirty-eight miles having been included as part of the contract.

He further explained the subject. Said he was one of seven trustees to whom the contract was assigned by Ames; no Government director had ever been a stockholder in the Credit Mobilier, nor had any stock ever been so transferred.

Thomas C. Durant was recalled. He said in 1864 he made arrangements with Jos. B Stewart to settle the difficulties with outside parties concerned in the Leavenworth, Pawnee Railroad; he stated the limit beyond which he could not go was between four and five hundred thousand dollars; there was no trouble with Congress, but among persons, some of whom desired the terminus to be St. Louis, and others Kansas City; Stewart paid Stewart certain bonds after the legislation of Congress that year, but took no memoranda; no money that he had ever heard of was spent among Congressmen; no bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company passed to Stewart; they in part were of the Pacific Railroad Eastern Division; witness said he never had any financial business with Thaddeus Stevens.

Adjourned to Monday at 10 A. M.

At the sitting of Poland's committee to-day, McComb was recalled. He said since his former testimony he found additional papers relating to the investigation. A number of letters between Ames and witness were produced, but none was put in evidence as relevant. One was dated December 17th, 1868, and was from General E. M. Dodge, then representative, to witness; it contained a postscript saying, "We beat the rate resolution to-day—61 to 73—a close vote." Witness received another letter from Ames in February, 1868, which he could not find; in it was the remark "Did not the stock transferred to Colfax pay?" Supposed Ames referred to some ruling by Colfax as Speaker; could not remember the exact language of the letter or what was the ruling referred to. Witness said Durant's copy of the record of the committee of the Union Pacific Railroad showed that Brooks acted as a member of that committee on January 2d, 1868, two days before the big dividend was declared and the inspector election, March 9th, 1868; he asked the committee to call for these records to contradict the testimony of Brooks that he did not qualify as director until March 23d, 1868; witness had no personal knowledge of any expenditure of money for any purpose in Washington; was on the committee to examine Durant's account for some four or five thousand dollars' expenses; upon reporting to Alley that Durant's accounts were all right, Alley replied if they were right they must not let the people know it, as Durant must not be relieved from the odium cast upon him by these accounts.

By Alley—Witness did swear in Philadelphia that Alley refused to sign the report; gave as his reason that Durant was a dishonest man; repeated that testimony now; Alley was the third man of the committee, and refused to sign.

Hon. W. B. Allison, of Iowa, was recalled, and examined by Hon. Job Stevenson. Witness had been a stockholder in the Iowa Falls & Sioux City Railroad, but had sold his stock some time ago; Hooper, Ames, Speaker Blaine and others were stockholders in the road; it was chartered by Iowa, not by Congress.

Alley desired to reply to McComb.

Mr. Poland notified him that any reply must be short, as this was not the place to settle difficulties between McComb and Alley.

Alley then denied that he had made any statement to McComb in regard to Durant; he stated also that his interest in the Union Pacific Railroad at the time of Oakes Ames' contract was 1,100 shares, and his interest in the Credit Mobilier 290 shares.

C. H. Crane was recalled. He testified as to being notified by McComb, while Dr. Durant was in Europe, that he (Crane) had better keep his own counsel, as Brooks had sold out to another party.

Mr. Poland, chairman of the committee, received a note from Hale, counsel for Vice President Colfax, stating that he preferred not to appear before the committee until Ames shall return.

The committee went into secret session, and after three hours therein, adjourned to Tuesday at ten A. M.

KANSAS SENATORIAL BRIBERY INVESTIGATION.

At the sittings of the Senate Committee on Elections to-day, to investigate the alleged bribery in the matter of the election of Caldwell, Senator from Kansas, A. Comstock testified: In January and February, 1871, was bookkeeper of Scott's bank in Leavenworth; Caldwell and Lew Smith had accounts there; don't recollect that Morris did; don't recollect a check on the Kansas Pacific or any other railroad drawn by Morris about that time; one was drawn by Martin, Secretary and Treasurer of the Missouri River, Acheson and Topeka Railroad Company, drew a check by Caldwell on Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia, for ten thousand dollars; said he would have to go to Topeka on the early train; think this was just before the Senatorial election, recollect about that time a check drawn by Lew Smith endorsed first by Anderson, then by Carney, and finally by the bank; does not recollect other checks by the parties mentioned about that time; entries in Scott's ledger were not in witness' handwriting.

Judge Crosier submitted that witness could tell us more about the book than its own pages showed.

Mr. Morton read the following entries of checks or drafts cashed on Caldwell's account: January 9, $359.117; January 11, $20,341; January 13, $718.26; January 19, $2,000; January 20, $10,000; January 27, $5,000, January 28, $1,000. Witness had no recollection of a draft for $5,000 given by Carney on Lew Smith, discounted at or collected through the bank.

At Clark's request the memorandum was furnished after witness came to Washington; furnished a similar list to Carney at St. Louis, the day Carney left for Washington.

Major Hopkins testified that Comstock told him substantially that he knew nothing of the account except what is shows by the books.

Judge Crosier, cashier of the First National Bank, testified. Caldwell had an account on the 4th of January, 1871, and has since; it was a deposit of $10,000 as a trust fund; has remained about as deposited; that is the only account he has.

Comstock, examined by Crosier, said he did not recollect paying a check for ten thousand dollars on Caldwell's account; did not say to Major Hopkins or any one else that he did not know anything of Caldwell's account except what the books show; had no conversation with Clarke at St. Louis about these accounts within a month; made a memorandum of the books necessary to show Caldwell's transactions with the bank.

Mr. Morton read certain entries of deposits by Caldwell, which witness could not explain. He then turned to Lew Smith's account, and read the following charges against him: January 23d, $7,000; January 24, $200; January 30, $500; February 6, $41,441; February 11, $8,000.

The books of the First National Bank of Leavenworth were produced. Comstock was searching for Caldwell's account, Clark said he had been cross-examined concerning a conversation with Cree, editor of the Lawrence *Standard*, for the purpose of showing that editorials demanding the present investigation were the result of a conspiracy between Cree and himself.

McDowell testified that in conversation with Carney on the day of the second ballot, Carney said if Caldwell had as small a vote as before it was evident he could not be elected; his friends were determined that he should again be home a candidate; he meant to do as he asked witness' advice; witness advised him not to, on the ground that he could not be elected; knew that Carney had agreed to withdraw, but did not know anything of the fifteen thousand dollars had heard nothing of it at that time.

Comstock was recalled. He produced the books of the First National bank, showing that on January 17th there was a debt of $500, and on the 25th one of $200; these were not unusual amounts for Smith to draw; both Smith and Caldwell had large accounts at this bank.

Lew. T. Smith was examined by Crosier to contradict Carney's evidence. Witness never said he had agreed, and never had agreed, to pay five thousand dollars, five hundred or any other amount, to any legislator for his vote; did not say that the price of votes was about one thousand dollars, or anything like it; never said he was bound to carry the election if it cost him $150,000; the only check he ever asked Jacob Smith to cash was one for one hundred and fifty dollars; thinks he did speak to him about cashing a check for $1,000, but it was said in the presence of others, that it was a mere joke; denied individually Carney's statement that he offered to bribe certain members named.

Judge Crosier produced a check for $7,000, which witness said he drew at the Tefft House in Topeka on the 16th of January.

The check was shown to Comstock, who said it was cashed on the 23d of January.

Judge Crosier called attention to the fact that Carney's endorsement was not written with the same ink, to disprove Carney's statement that the check was drawn on the 22d or 23d that he endorsed it as soon as it was handed him by Smith.

Witness did not have a conversation with Caldwell in Carney's presence, in which the former said the election had already involved him in an expense of forty thousand dollars, and that he must go on and spend money freely to carry the election; did not say that he would share the expenses with him if he was not elected.

Mr. Morton said it was obvious that Carney's endorsement of the $7,000 check was in different ink.

Smith said Anderson was not present when the check was drawn.

James E. Legate was examined by Crosier, who asked that the testimony of Spriggs, given before the investigating committee at Topeka, be produced, for the reason that he testified to certain things here that he did not mention there. Legate testified that there never was a party caucus on the Senatorial election. Anthony came to Topeka terribly opposed to Caldwell; came to him with instructions not to vote for Caldwell, purporting to be resolutions adopted by citizens of the ward which he (Legate) represented; next day witness learned that they were adopted by three men who met in a liquor saloon outside of the ward.

Anthony admitted it. Anthony said he would go back and get up a meeting; came back next night and said Caldwell's men had taken possession of the meeting; he said to witness "if Caldwell is elected for six years, the six years to come are a blank to me; if Caldwell is going to be elected I am going to get some money out of him." He asked me to help him; I refused; said if he wanted any money he must get it himself. He left my room, and went in the direction of Caldwell's room; when he returned he spoke of Caldwell in very disrespectful language; think he said he was a niggardly wheip; that he could'nt get a dollar out of him; asked him if he had asked for money; he said he had; don't think he mentioned any amount.

Judge Crosier submitted an affidavit by Senator Pomeroy, stating that soon after Caldwell's election both Clarke and Carney said to him, here, in substance, that they used their influence to elect Caldwell.

Clarke said that he was surprised that he was not called; advised that the affidavit was to be introduced; he was willing to admit that Pomeroy meant to state facts, but he had fallen into an error concerning the language he (Clarke) used.

The committee then went into examination with closed doors. In a few minutes the doors were re-opened, and the investigation adjourned until 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when the remaining witnesses will be examined, and Caldwell will make his statement, after which the case will positively close.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

In the House the following bills were passed:

To secure a more effective administration of Indian affairs; appropriating out of the Japanese Indemnity Fund $12,000 for distribution among the officers and crew of the Wyoming and Takiangon, as bounties for the destruction of piratical vessels at Simonseki, Japan.

The House, at three o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar. A long discussion took place on the bill for the payment of expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in Montana in 1867, according to the examination and report of Inspector General James A. Hardie. The committee reported the bill, but no action was taken by the House. The bill for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Banks, the sub-committee of the Select Committee on the Union Pacific Railroad Company and Credit Mobilier was authorized to take testimony in Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

ESTIMATES FOR POSTAGE.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day addressed a letter to the heads of Departments, enclosing the resolution of the House instructing the Secretary to inform the House what appropriations are necessary for the fiscal year for each Department to meet the expenses for postage on official business on account of the abolition of the franking privilege. The Secretary requests that there be furnished an estimate of the amount required by each Department on matter received, distinguishing between written and printed matter, giving, if possible, data on which the estimate is based. It is proposed to ask an appropriation for postage on official matter for each Department, and give all details on which the estimates are made.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Six per cent. bonds	$1,841,488,700 00
Five per cent. bonds	414,567,300 00
Total coin bonds	$1,756,016,000 00
Lawful money debt	$ 16,608,000 00
Matured debt	3,533,420 00
Legal tender notes	358,098,138 00
Certificates of deposit	28,935,000 00
Fractional currency	46,057,694 00
Coin certificates	24,246,500 00
Total without interest	$ 487,337,332 00
Total debt	$ 2,233,494,753 00
Total interest	27,448,886 00
Cash in Treasury, coin	62,342,604 00
" " currency	7,007,454 00
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	28,935,000 00
Total in Treasury	$ 98,285,058 00
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,162,658,581 00
Increase during the month	466,243 00
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1873.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44½f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 113⅛@113⅜.

PHILADELPHIA wants $446,550 for running its Fire Department for the year 1873.

THERE are 90,308 miles of telegraph line in the United States, and 133,936 miles of wire. Postmaster General Creswell proposes to take charge of them hereafter, and President Orton, of the W. U. line, opposes.

A RESOLUTION has been introduced in the Select branch of Philadelphia Councils, authorizing an appropriation of $500,000, under careful restrictions, to the Centennial Celebration Committee. It was referred to the Finance Committee, and is endorsed by the *Press*.

A TEXAS cotton grower has exhibited at the St. Louis exchange a sample of flesh-colored cotton raised on his plantation, said to be equal in color and fibre to the production of the Chinese or Nankin article. If it shall prove true that Texas can rival the Orient in this product, a new era will dawn upon that State.

THE first railway train in England started between Liverpool and Manchester forty-two years ago, in 1830, and the papers over there are only now beginning to discuss the propriety of adopting the American system of checking baggage. Up to this time, every railway passenger in England has been obliged to look after his own luggage, often being sorely tried and delayed in consequence.

SOME "Bohemian" or other about the *Dispatch* office busies himself in watching for typographical errors in this paper, and occasionally finding one, calls it "a blunder." If we were to retaliate on our neighbor it would take more space than we have to devote to such work, and besides the business of critivising "the errors of the types" is just small enough to engage the attention of hangers-on around a newspaper office.

THE "iron clad" oath—so called because of its stringent properties—binding the Legislator to forswear all bribery and corruption before taking his seat in the General Assembly, has been defeated for the present, in the Constitutional Convention, because it reflected upon the integrity of the members to be chosen. We do not see any good objection in this, as no honest man will refuse to subscribe to such an oath, and the other sort cannot, without perjuring themselves.

A COMPANY consisting of Thomas A. Scott and J. N. McCullough, of Pennsylvania, J. P. Morgan, of New York, General Burnside and others, has been formed with a capital of $10,000,000 for the purpose of tunnelling the Ohio and Mississippi rivers at Cairo, for railroad purposes. Congress has been asked for an act of incorporation. This is a gigantic enterprise, as the rivers at that point are several miles wide and very deep. It will afford a much needed outlet for the west and furnish a short air line road to the sea.

THE new line known as the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, extending from tidewater at Richmond, Virginia, to Huntingdon, on the Ohio river, has been completed, and will soon be opened for traffic and travel. The road passes through the Blue Ridge and Alleghenies, and is said to be built in a superior and economical manner. The grades are slight and the curvatures easier than any of the great through lines. It passes through a country teeming with mineral wealth, the finest and heaviest beds of coal, iron, etc. Its connections through to Cincinnati will soon be completed, and the new route to the sea promises to prove one of the most important in the country.

THE Liberal Republicans of Missouri recently held a meeting to discuss the questions of joining the Republican or Democratic party, and dropping their own organization. About twenty-five of the committee were present, supposed to constitute the entire party in Missouri, as distinct from either of the great national parties. After much "Bancombe" speech-making they resolved as follows:

"That recognizing individual independence as essential to the proper discharge of political duties, we again affirm our adhesion to the liberal ideas and principles declared at Jefferson City and reaffirmed at Cincinnati, with the exception of the surrender of the doctrine of free trade, looking at the developments at Cincinnati, and since the elections as a complete vindication of our attitude."

They, therefore, adhere to the old doctrines, except that one placing tariff and free trade on equal grounds, and pronounce in favor of free trade, and against protection. They at last show a willingness to appear in their true colors. The former platform, therefore, is proven to have been a mere sham. This will do for Missouri; how fares the new party in Pennsylvania? We hope Aleck McClure will tell us.

FRANCE.

The terrible ravages of war were never more vividly brought to light than in the recently published census of France. The population, through fatality in battle, desertion from the army, loss of territory by defeat in the late war, and emigration caused by the "hard times," immediately chargeable to the recent struggle with Germany, has fallen off to the number shown in the census fifteen years ago. The loss in battle, the destruction in crops, the desolation everywhere prevailing among the peasantry—the farmers of France,—the treasure worse than wasted in the late war, the ruin of once populated and thrifty districts, are all now for the first time made fully known to the world through the recent census, while, at the same time, it is ascertained that the debt of the country has more than trebled. In addition to all these misfortunes, we also learn that the ravages of pestilence have been even more terrible and fatal to the population than the war that caused them.

In 1857 the debt of France was $1,600,000,000, or $500,000,000 less than the present debt of the United States. Now it is $4,600,000,000, or more than $125 for every man, woman and child in that country. In 1866 the entire population was 38,067,095; now it numbers but 36,100,000. The loss is over 1,900,000 in the last six years, and of this number it is estimated 1,200,000 are chargeable to the war and troubles of the Communists. According to the natural increase in population as shown in the past, the present number in France should be at least 39,000,000, showing a loss of nearly 3,000,000 caused by the late troubles in that country.

These statistics naturally cause much uneasiness, particularly as the products of the country are alarmingly influenced by them, while the burdens of taxation are still increasing. After the indemnity now being paid to Germany is fully met, and the Government settles down to its normal state of dependence upon its resources to meet its expenses, the pinch will come, which may endanger the present Government, and open the way for the re-establishment of the Empire. The unrest of the people of France, always a source of anxiety, will begin to show itself again, and and it will require all the stamina of the Republic to resist the dangerous clamor of the populace. Let us hope that through wisdom and statesmanship the present Government may be enabled to hold the affections and confidence of the people, and that through it the bitter mistakes of the past will find their adequate remedy.

THE NEW CONSOLS.

The recent negotiations between Secretary Boutwell, on the part of the Government, and Messrs. Jay, Cooke & Co., representing Rothschild & Sons; Jay, Cooke, McCulloch & Co. and themselves, Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., Barrington Bros. & Co., and others—forming the great financial syndicate—have resulted in placing the entire amount of the new five per cent. loan unsold, viz: $300,000,000, in the hands of the latter combination. The loan, as is generally known, is payable, principal and interest at five per cent. per annum, in gold, and is the safest and best investment that can be made. These bonds are the last that will be issued by the Government bearing five per cent.; the remainder of the bonded debt is to be funded at four and four and a half per cent. interest. Even this latter rate, being above the average paid on first-class Government gold bonds in Europe, the demand from that quarter for the present issue of five per cents. will be great. As the entire loan will doubtless be subscribed for within a period of three or four days, at furthest, possibly in as many hours, it is desired by Mr. Boutwell that the greatest possible publicity be given to it in this country, in order that as much of the loan as possible shall be subscribed for at home, and the gold interest thereby kept from going abroad. The English members of the syndicate which has undertaken to place this loan, would gladly have absorbed the entire amount, and taken it with them to place exclusively on the markets of Europe; but Mr. Boutwell would not assent to this manifestly unfair proposition, and insisted that the loan should be offered simultaneously in this country and in Europe, so that all who desired might subscribe.

Of course it would be better if the entire amount could be kept at home; but as this is not possible in the present condition of the money market, the next best thing is to secure as great an amount as possible among our own people. Leaving out of the question entirely the mere money view of the matter, and the desirability of the investment, a feeling of patriotism should inspire us all, and prompt us to retain as much of this loan as possible at home, by investing all our surplus means in it. The bonds will always be marketable at something over par, the present five per cents. and 10-40s being worth 114 to 115, while this loan is to be put on the market at par and accrued intergst. It is perfectly safe, always convertible if money is wanted, and we hope when the books are opened that Europe will not be permitted to secure the lion's share.

The bonds will all be rapidly taken, and our only desire in calling attention to the loan is to induce home capitalists to subscribe, and thus keep our national consols and interest in the country. The books will be opened on the 4th of the present month (to-morrow) and opportunity will be afforded in this city through the banking house of Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co., for making subscriptions. The advertisement of the new loan will be found in another part of the GAZETTE, and we direct the attention of all capitalists and others to it.

It is fitting that we here call attention to the fact, that the placing of this loan will not only prove a grand financial achievement, eliciting the notice and the applause of the leading powers of the earth, but its immediate effect will be to further reduce the annual expenses of the Government in amount $3,000,000. It also demonstrates that among the leading nations, for wealth and power and greatness, the United States, in the opinions of the great financial minds, is the peer of the proudest and best.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE CONVENTION.

A month of the session of 1873 has passed away, without anything to distinguish it from its predecessors, save a remarkably placid and exceptional election of United States Senator, and the avoidance of the usual strife and corruption incident to the choice of a State Treasurer. In both cases, circumstances were the masters of the members; Senator Cameron's election was a foregone conclusion after the result in October, and the Constitutional amendment removed the contest for the custody of the State funds from the halls of Legislature and placed it where it properly belongs, with the people of the State. There has not been, nor is there likely to be, any political controversy in the Legislature to divert members from their legitimate duties. Not within twenty years—not since 1853—has there been less. Old issues have passed away, and party names are a reminiscence rather than actual, living facts, representing sharply-defined and contested principles.

Certainly at this time, if the Constitutional system by which our legislators are supposed to regulate their official action, is a sound one, we might look for a brief and useful session, and the avoidance of old scandals. The passage of the appropriation bills, and a small amount of general legislation, is all that is desired by the great mass of the people, or requisite to the successful administration of the State Government. Why not give us that and adjourn? But just here the demand from a few interested individuals and corporations for special grants of power, interveneS, and from this time until the middle of April our representatives will be engaged in peddling out private laws, of which it is no extravagance to assert, it would be infinitely better for the State and more creditable to the Legislature, if not one out of fifty ever became a law.

We do not assume that the members of the present Legislature are censurable for this state of facts. Our information leads to the belief that the two branches contain this winter more good and honest men and fewer shysters and corruptionists than any session for several years back. It is in the system where the evil lies; a system that hangs over our State, a veritable old man of the mountain, against whose malign and crushing influence the most honest endeavor cannot make headway. No sooner were the two houses organized than the flood of private bills commenced to pour in. The calendar of the House on one day last week showed over a hundred and fifty private bills and *four* general laws. In one day over a hundred of the former were introduced to ten or fifteen of the latter. Next week, the House calendar will have on it two or three hundred of these special laws, which will be railroaded through the Legislature in the usual style, described by our Harrisburg correspondent, leaving nine-tenths of the members in blissful ignorance of the character of any of the measures, save their own bantlings. It has become, in some sort, a matter of agreement that no member is to bother himself about the private legislation of others. In return he secures immunity for himself. This is a system attended with all the evils of downright bribery. The consideartion is not a money one, but it is consideration given and taken.

We have heretofore so often described in these columns the character of this legislation that it is an old story to most of our readers. The *Credit Mobilier*, with its fearful taint on the reputations of some of our most honored statesmen, is an outgrowth of the system. Every year dozens of laws are passed that could be made the instrument of the same villainies, in the hands of skilled rogues. But there is a lesser evil that is ap parent to every intelligent man watching the course of legislation. The time devoted to special legislation precludes the consideration of measures of general importance. What is everybody's business is nobody's business. This was shown last week in the consideration of the bill repealing the antiquated and obsolete usury laws, and establishing free trade in money. A half hour was snatched from private axe-grinding for its discussion, but the members quickly wearied of a public duty, postponed the bill for a week or two, and returned to the more congenial labor of passing each other's grants of valuable franchises, or possibly divorcing an ill-matched pair justly denied relief by the courts, or exempting property in their neighborhood from its equitable share of taxation.

This brings us to the point we desire to impress on our readers. As we have said, the fault lies in the system. It is idle to look for reform by "the election of good men." Good men cannot resist the tide that engulphs the Legislature every year. Experience demonstrates that. There is but one measure of redress, and that must come through the Constitutional Convention. The whole system of private or special legislation must be wiped out, and absolutely forbidden in the amended Constitution, or so carefully restricted that it will be equally impossible to the purest man we send to the State Capital as it will be to the most experienced lobbyist and unblushing corruptionist—the Sam Josephs, Handy Smiths or Albrights, to get an illustration from the eastern end of the State. We believe the Constitutional Convention will give us this great reform, and with it, others that will put new and honest life into our State administration. So far, its action has been prudent, cautious, and earnest in the direction of substantial reform. It would be absurd to suppose that every one will be satisfied with all its conclusions. It is not within human power to accomplish that; but we are firm in the conviction that it will redress our greatest grievances, and place it in the power of future Legislatures to redeem our great Commonwealth from the stigma of dishonor that has fallen upon its law-making department. In essentials we believe it will meet the demand of the hour. On minor points, we may acquiesce in what we do not strictly approve, to secure the vital and substantial good proposed.

The attacks made on the Convention, by a certain class of politicians and one or two newspapers in the Republican party, carry with them their own refutation. To mention their names, at once explains the motive of their petty caviling at every act of the delegates. They are vitally interested—yes desperately interested—in the perpetuation of the present condition of affairs in Harrisburg, and in some of our municipal governments. They will assign every reason for their opposition to reform save the true one. And not the least among the good results that will flow from the adoption of a Constitution in accord with the aspirations of the people, will be the banishment of these conspirators to their proper level, and the destruction of their rings and combinations, through and by which they use vast powers plucked from the people for personal aggrandizement.

PERSONAL.

THE Empress of Prussia will not sit for a photograph.

ALCOHOLIC hysteria is what's the matter with Matilda Heron.

THE Queen of Spain has given birth to a boy. Her Majesty and the infant Prince are doing well.

MR. JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE arrived at Queenstown on the Oceanic, on the 15th ult., after a rough passage.

MR. R. D. HUBBARD will probably be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut. He was a candidate last year.

IT is stated that Stanley received only $1,500 for his two years adventures in the interior of Africa in search of Dr. Livingstone.

LUTHER LAMB, of Windsor, Me., lately celebrated his golden wedding with his third wife. He has raised a flock of fifteen Lambs.

LYDIA SHERMAN is said to be reviewing her recent confession in order to work in a few more dead bodies that she entirely forgot about before.

SAN FRANCISCO is troubled over the report that Cora Pearl intends to take up her abode there. Mrs. Fair abundantly satisfies them in that line.

THE report that the ex-Empress Carlotta is dead is untrue. She is still living, but her condition is such that her death is probable at any moment.

UPON the marriage of Mrs. Wheat, of Virginia, an editor hopes that her path may be flowery, and that she may never be thrashed by her husband.

RICHARD SPENCER, hanged on the 8th ult., at Kirkdale, England, for the murder of his mistress, was born in jail, and his father was hung for murder.

RODNEY WRIGHT, of Vinton, Iowa, got epizootic virus on a flesh wound, and came near losing his life. He loses, however, his sense of taste and the hearing of one ear.

COMMANDER KIDDER RANDOLPH BREESE, of the United States Navy, was married, on the 23d ult., to Miss Martha Irvin Curtin, daughter of ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin.

STORES is related to Mrs. Dix. This is undoubtedly bad for Stokes, as Governor Dix would rather sacrifice all his wife's relatives than lay himself open to the charge of nepotism.

THE condition of Senator Sumner continues to grow less encouraging for his recovery. He gets no sleep except by the hypodermic injection of morphine into his system nightly.

FATHER FLINT, an old man of seventy odd years, living in Hillsdale, Michigan, and a prominent member of the Congregational Church, has been arrested for having two wives extra.

PAUL MESSANT, the French journalist, who died at Long Island City, married the daughter of Lola Montez, the Princess Editha Lolita, whom he had helped to escape from an Ursuline convent.

MARY MCARDLE lately died in Fenghal, Ireland, at the age of one hundred and fifteen years. Her strong point was that she worked with the reapers last harvest and kept up with her son, a frisky youth of seventy-seven.

LOUIS NAPOLEON is stated to have been very devout the last two or three years of his life, and to have attended mass every Sabbath and holy day with scrupulous care. Before his death he made confession and received absolution.

GEN. LESLIE COOMBS, according to a western paper, has taken a bath every morning of his life for the last twenty years, and has not worn an overcoat during that time. A man taking a bath in an overcoat would be ridiculous indeed.

A NATIONAL penny subscription has been going on for some time in England for the benefit of John King, the first Englishman who signed the total abstinence pledge. It has just closed and amounts to $1,560. Mr. King is now old and in want.

REV. ALEXANDER BURROWS, pastor of the Methodist church at Triangle, Broome county, N. Y., regards himself as disqualified for the Christian ministry on account of domestic jangles. He says he "shall select a profession less affected by such misfortunes."

A LETTER published by the Berlin Geographical Society announces that three African explorers, by the west coast, have arrived at Cameroon. Dr. Buckholz proceeded to Bilbia. Dr. Reichneau and Dr. Lichder hopes to find an opportunity to penetrate the interior.

THAT nervous youth in Louisville who, by mistake, slipped a nickel five cent piece into the parson's hand instead of a five dollar gold piece which he had ready in another pocket, after three weeks of wedded bliss thinks he paid pretty dear for his fun after all, and regrets that the nickel was not a suspender button.

JAMES OAKES, the actor, has left Philadelphia, where he has been settling up the estate of the late Edwin Forrest. The property of the dead actor lies in six States and consequently, if Mrs. Sinclair (formerly Mrs. Forrest) claims any of it, she will be compelled to take out letters of administration in each of these States.

MARGARET, of Navarre, sister of Charles IX., was among the earliest ladies to wear locks borrowed from other crowns. She was bald from her youth, and footmen with blonde hair were specially retained to be shorn of their hair, from time to time, for their mistress, who, in dread of being deprived of her curls by an accident, always carried a supply of them in her pocket.

THE daughters of the late Chief Justice Taney are in straightened circumstances, being compelled to earn their subsistence by working as copyists for lawyers in Baltimore. Members of the legal profession throughout the country are about starting a fund to relieve the necessities of these ladies—the children of a man who for thirty years held the highest judicial position in the country, and died poor.

SENATOR BROWNLOW expresses himself like the old "Parson" when he writes to the Athens (Tenn.) *Post* from Washington, January 13, about reports of his resignation, as follows:—"I consider that I am doing my State as much service here as anybody whom the Legislature would elect as my successor, and more than one of the several small politicians and county court lawyers who aspire to be Senator from Tennessee."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE Alaska Seal Company captured 96,000 seals last year.

NEW YORK city received 50,000,000 pounds of butter and 99,713,820 pounds of cheese last year.

KENTUCKY distilleries consume 6,306 bushels of grain daily, and turn out 25,984 gallons of spirits.

THE buffalo bones which have been found on the prairies will be turned into combs and knife handles.

AN English child died from the presence of a hard lump in its stomach, caused by the milk having turned to cheese.

GOV. DIX has declined to interfere in the case of John Gaffney, sentenced to be hanged on the 4th inst. at Buffalo.

A SCHOOL-BOY at Virilin, Ill., who was "kept in" during recess, has sued the schoolmaster for false imprisonment.

THE mysterious name of the "monkey wrench" was taken from its inventor, Mr. Monkey, who still lives in New Jersey.

THE estimate is made that since, and including the Chicago fire, the United States has lost over $300,000,000 by great fires in various cities.

THE shoemakers of London have challenged those of Paris to try which can do the most and best work in a given time for a wager of £100.

MEMPHIS is making extensive preparations for the celebration of Mardi Gras, on the 25th of February. The President and Cabinet will be invited to the city.

SIR IVOR GUEST has $5,000,000 invested in iron works at Dowlais, Wales, and employs 11,000 men, who are mostly on strike, twelve of his sixteen furnaces being "damped down."

GREAT BRITAIN will raise the $14,500,000 to pay the Alabama award out of the ordinary revenues of the country during the ensuing year, and probably have a small surplus besides.

A WESTERN paper will wager that Sergeant Bates can't carry an Orange flag through the old Fourth ward in New York on the 12th of July without insult or molestation. We hope he will make the trial.

CHILDREN ought to open their eyes when told of the enormous amount of time, material and labor that is bestowed on objects for their amusement. We see that toys worth $700,000 are imported into England alone!

A CHINESE woman recently entered a police station in San Francisco, and asked for protection against a party of men, who, she said, had arranged to capture and sell her for a debt owed one of them by her husband.

IF Stokes and Foster mean to commit suicide, they must do it at least ten days before the time fixed for their execution, as the authorities have given notice that they will then be watched day and night by deputy sheriffs.

FOSSIL remains of an enormous animal were found the other day in Oregon. The tusks were four feet in diameter at the base and fifteen feet long. Portions of the head show that the animal was two feet wide between the eyes.

THE discovery has recently been made that gun cotton will explode as readily when damp, or even saturated with water, as when dry, the only condition necessary to its explosion being its connection with a portion of the dry substance.

BOSTON is getting things dreadfully mixed. In order to fit the Old South Church for a post-office, they're put in it the waxed dancing-floor from the jubilee barn; possibly with the idea that floor-wax and sealing-wax out to be associated.

JOHN BAKER, a bright boy of two years, in the parish nursery of Marylebone, London, was picked up in a tunnel of the Metropolitan Railway when about two months old, having been dropped from a passing train, and escaping with slight injuries.

AN eccentric young lady, of Marshalltown, Ia., lately cut her throat in twenty-one places, and then tried to murder a child. She has attempted three times previously to commit suicide, and is tattooed enough to pass for a South Sea Island chief.

THE cable has mentioned a raid on an American cocktail and sherry cobbler establishment in Paris. It seems that gambling was permitted there, and this was the cause of the raid. The barkeeper of the place was one Wells, a native of Massachusetts.

THE New York *Times* is entering a vigorous protest against the Catholic priests having nearly the entire religious control of the prisons, almhouses, children's nursery on Randall's Island, hospitals, and other institutions which are principally supported by Protestant tax-payers.

A KENTUCKY man, who had an arm shot off during the late war, has since then had his leg broken by a fall from a horse, his remaining hand "chawed up" by a threshing machine, one of his eyes put out by running against a fence rail, and half his ribs caved in by the kick of a mule.

THE Freeport, Ill., mystery is solved. A boy descending into a well put his foot on the cold, frozen face of a dead man. The coroner was summoned in haste a, large crowd collected and the man drawn up; and now a Freeport merchant knows what became of his Indian tobacco sign.

A LOVE epistle passed through the postoffice in Richmond, Ind., a few days since, addressed to "Darling Willie Fox." The false hair of that young lady is endangered by several others, who are each indignant that somebody else should write to their "Willie." Willie parts his hair in the middle.

WHILE 3,000 copies of the Minnesota Governor's Message have been ordered printed in Norwegian, 3,000 in Swede, 3,000 in German, 2,000 in French, and 1,000 in Welsh, but 1,000 have been ordered printed in English. The reason assigned for printing so small a number in English is, that the message has been so widely circulated in the English papers that it is unnecessary.

A FEW days since a workman in one of the pork houses in Des Moines, happened to drop his false teeth in a trough from which several hogs were eating, and was not able to find them again. In a week they were brought to light by the knife of an operator, who was cutting up a hog for salting. The gold was slightly jammed, but no serious injury had been done them. The effect on the porker, however, has not been reported.

PERSONS who wear moustaches are often dreadfully embarrassed when eating curry or pea soup by the accumulation of the aliment upon their hirsute appendages. Such will be glad to learn that a rubber muzzle intended to obviate this inconvenience has been invented. It covers the upper and lower lips, having a slit in it to correspond with the mouth, and fastening behind the occiput with a spring.

FIVE thousand tons of "chicory" from three hundred acres of land is the estimate for that crop in California this year. The average yield is fifteen tons of green or three of the roasted root per acre. Chicory raised in the German States can be placed in New York at $12 per ton freight, whereas the California product is charged $16 per ton for transportation to New York by railroad. Under those circumstances the raising and manufacture of chicory in California will have to be confined to the supply of the home demand.

THE struggle to shut up the Chicago rum shops on Sunday is still going on. The fight is a hard one, but the authorities show no intention of backing out. On the contrary, the City Council has recently determined upon a still more rigid enforcement of the law. The question seems to be whether dealers in a particular article, and that not a necessary of life, shall be allowed to go on with their trade upon a day on which all other trade, however harmless and useful, is prohibited. Even those who favor rum-selling from Monday morning to Saturday night, ought to be willing to have the traffic suspended on a day consecrated to religious observances.

A MOST melancholy thing recently happened to a young gentleman in Paris. He had been dining out and wining pretty freely, and as he was going to the *bal d'opera*, he submitted himself to the operations of a street shoe-black. Leaning back in his chair he was asleep before the polishing was concluded; but when the juvenile artist found out the condition of his customer he hastened to improve it. He gently drew off the boots, added his victim's purse and watch to the booty, gathered up his brushes, and departed. The gentleman was at last aroused by his cold feet, and ignominiously made the best of his way home.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1865.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 3 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

REMOVAL.

On and After February 1st, 1873,
We will Occupy the New Warehouse,
287 LIBERTY ST.,
PITTSBURGH,
Where we shall offer the best Brands
LOUISVILLE AND VIRGINIA
Tobaccos,
And best brands of
Fine Cut Chewing, Cigars, &c.,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Our stock is unsurpassed in Variety and Quality, and we guarantee satisfaction to all who may deal with us.

R. & W. Jenkinson,
287 Liberty Street.

OHIO NEWS.

THE Ashland *Press* learns that some dogs got among sheep belonging to Mr. Sadler, of Milton township, that county, and killed the entire flock.

JOHN SWISHER and wife, of Wayne township, Champaign county, aged about 45 years respectively, have both become insane from financial trouble.

AT Dayton, on Thursday last, Charles Neele, a youth aged fourteen years, while playing on the ice of the canal, broke through, and the current at once carried him under for a distance of a hundred yards, where the body was recovered.

MR. D. PIERCE, a young man employed in the steam saw mill in Eaton, Lorain county, was killed on Monday of last week, by his clothing being caught in the belting. Before he could be rescued he was mortally injured, living only a few minutes after he was taken out.

BILL SPAID, convicted of murder in the second degree—he killed James Mabar, in a doggery fight—sawed himself out of the Greenville jail on Thursday night. The Sheriff wants to swap $500 for him. He also made a hole to fit the escape of one Reed, a promiscuous horse thief.

AT a dance last Thursday night at Salineville, at the house of Wm. Finnegan, a young man named Peter Devine was shot in the eye, the ball penetrating his brain, causing death in about ten hours. Devine was standing outside the house at the time of the occurrence, and the shot was fired through a window from the inside.

LAST week the family of William Mink, near New Franklin, Stark county, came near being extirpated by eating of tomatoes that had been kept in an unclean, corroded tin can. All of them were sick. On Sunday one of the children had died, and the family physician thought the chances were against the recovery of two of the other children. Their sufferings were intense.

Voracity of Different Birds.

Last year an experiment was tried by a writer in *Field and Factory*, the details of which will be interesting to our readers, and each one can make his or her own deductions from the facts and figures given: "Ten pullets each, of five breeds, each within a week of being six months old, were placed in yards forty feet square, with comfortable houses. For the next six months an account was kept of their food, and eggs produced, with the following results: The Dark Brahmas ate 369½ quarts of corn, oats and wheat screenings; laid 605 eggs, and weighed 70 pounds; feed cost $5.77; eggs sold for $10.68; profit, $4.31. The Buff Cochins ate 406 quarts; laid 591 eggs, and weighed 73 pounds; feed, $6.34; eggs, $9.55; profit, $3.51. The Gray Dorkings at 369 quarts; laid 424 eggs, and weighed 59½ pounds; feed, $4.87; eggs, $3.73; profit, $3.86. The Houdans ate 214 quarts; laid 783 eggs, and weighed 45½ pounds; feed, $3.35; eggs, $13.05; profit, $9.70. The Leghorns ate 231½ quarts; laid 807 eggs, and weighed 36½ pounds; feed, $3.62; eggs, $13.55; profit, $9,83."

IT appears from the recent census in India that the people owning the direct authority of the Queen number 186,037,000, and those who obey the rule of native chiefs subject to a British protectorate number 55,250,000. So that in all the Empress in Hindostan rules over 241,287,000 in India alone, *i. e.*, as the population of the world is about 1,782,000,000, not far short of one-seventh of the whole race. To these must be added the population of the British Islands, of British America, of Australasia, and of other smaller possessions, and the subjects of Victoria will then reach the very respectable total of 286,000,000. China alone beats this with about 450,000,000, Russia, which stands next below, has only about one-quarter of these figures.

THE Confederate General Longstreet, who is now in Washington attending the Senatorial investigation of the Louisiana difficulty, is described as a florid-faced pleasant looking gentleman, with blue eyes, gray side whiskers and moustache. He is about fifty-two years of age, of medium height, but thick set. Gov. Pinchbeck is about forty years of age, and in complexion is not darker than the average Spaniard. His features are regular, and his eyes sharp and black. He wears small black side whiskers, and a moustache, imperial and goatee of the same color. His hair, which is slightly wavy, is cut rather short, and is very black.

THE Abee Michaud has written a letter to the Cologne *Gazette*, in which he claims that the Jesuits had much to do in hurrying the late Emperor of the French into the disastrous war against Germany. It was thought that France could be victorious, Prussian Protestantism be humbled, and Austria avenged for her reverses of Sadowa, and be driven back to her inquisitorial concordat. In the meantime, the attention of the laity would be distracted from the doings of the Ecumenical Council and its manufacture of dogmas thus be carried on without criticism or opposition. Everything turned out just as the fathers did not desire.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 107 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 107 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

ELIXIR CALISAYA BARK AND IRON.

For lassitude and debility occurring in delicate females I is found very beneficial and is a cordial tonic and febrifuge.

YODER'S GERMAN LINIMENT.

Lumbago, or pains in the back; Sciatica, or pains in the hip and groin; Anthrynia or pains in the joints. In all these complaints it is incomparable, and can be safely used with certainty of success.

Cramp, Strains and Sprains, Weakness of the Ankles, Numbness of the Limbs, Frosted Feet or Limbs. These may be instantly relieved by a free use of the Liniment, rubbing the parts briskly.

JAMES B. BUTLER & CO.,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh.

Remember the place—Family Medicine, Patent Medicines and Perfumery Depot, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

Geo. B. Miltenberger

SOLE AGENT FOR
The Kedzie Water Filters.
Martin's Metallic Water and Steam Packing.
Richards' Belt Dressing and Friction Composition.
NO. 3 DUQUESNE WAY,
ja31:67 PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FederalSt. Allegheny.

NEW GINGHAMS.
At 12½c, good Ginghams, new styles.
At 15c, best makes Domestic Ginghams.

NEW PRINTS
At 6¼c, Fast Colored Prints.
At 8½c, Fast Colored Prints, new styles.

NEW TOWELINGS.
At 8½c, Toweling—wide—all Linen.
At 12½c, Huck Toweling—extra wide, very cheap.

NEW HUCK TOWELS.
At 8½c, Huck Towels, all Linen.
At 12½c and 18¾c, Huck Towels, extra cheap.

NEW MUSLINS.
At 6¼c, Bleached Muslins.
At 12½c, Bleached Muslin, 4-4, extra bargain.

New Table Linens, Table Damasks.
Shirting Checks, Brown Muslins, &c.

Good bargains at
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169,
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

AT
HORNE & CO.'S,
77 and 79
MARKET STREET,
FULL LINES OF
COTTON GOODS
JUST OPENED.
New Designs
IN PRINTS,
Of Popular Makes.

BLEACHED AND BROWN
Sheetings and Shirtings,
Ginghams, Crashes,
Irish Linens,
Table Damask,
Huck and Linen Towels,
Napkins and Doylies,

New Black Alpacas,
Pure Mohairs,
Drillings,
Dress Linings,
Paper Muslins, Cambrics.

Full lines of the above at lowest Eastern Prices. Also large additions to stock of

Handkerchiefs,
Embroideries,
Laces, Lace Goods,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Neck Rufflings,
Shirt Fronts,
Corded Satins,
Fringes, Gimps,
Buttons, Braids,
And Small Trimmings generally. fe1

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Market Street,
ARE
OPENING DAILY

New and Desirable Goods, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

Embroideries,
Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Lace Goods,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets,
Undershirts and Drawers,
Neck Ties, Scarfs and Bows,
Morrison's Star Shirts,
Linen Shirt Fronts,
Gents' Linen Collars and Cuffs, (late shapes,)
Tidy Cottons,
Marking and Embroidery Cotton,
Braid Tapes,
Buttons, Shoe Laces,
Suspenders, Hair Goods
And Small Wares,

At low prices. Some extra good bargains in

Felt and Balmoral Skirts,
Country Blankets,
Barred Flannels,
Opera Flannel,
Waterproof,
Velvets,
Velveteens,
Shawls, &c.

WHOLESALE ONLY.
77 and 79 Market Street.

H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.
Just received a splendid stock of
Sacques and Talmas,
Silk Velvets,
Velveteens and
Beaver Cloth.
COUNTRY BLANKETS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS in great variety. fe22

DRY GOODS.

NEW
AND
DESIRABLE GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FederalSt., Allegheny.

New Striped and Fancy Nainsooks.
New Plain, Striped and Barred Jaconets.
New White, Pink, and Green Tarletans.
New Swisses, Piques, &c., new styles.

Ladies' Muslin
UNDERWEAR,
Night Dresses, Toilet Sacques, &c.

NEW LACES,
Guipure Laces, Yak Laces, Cluney Laces, Thread Laces, &c.

HAMBURG EDGINGS,
A new and well selected stock of Hamburg Edgings and Embroideries, beautiful patterns.

AT 50 CENTS,
Ladies' Kid Gloves, Black and Colored.

Gro Grain Ribbons in new colors.
New Silk Fichus.
Lace and Linen Handkerchiefs.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's White Aprons.

Popular Prices, Good Bargains, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

SOILED GOODS.
Previous to taking stock we offer a large lot of heavy
Country Blankets,
Slightly soiled, at much less than cost.

Also, a job lot of
WHITE QUILTS,
Slightly soiled, at a great bargain.

Also, a large lot of
REMNANTS,
Of low, medium and high priced Dress Goods, about half the original cost.

Five Cases Dark Prints,
Slightly imperfect, at 8 cents.

ONE CASE 33-INCH
SHIRTING MUSLIN,
AT 10 CENTS.

Five cases fine 4-

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Prompt attention given for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

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Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

U. S. 5 PER CENT.

FUNDED LOAN.

The last opportunity for holders of

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS

To get Government 6 per cents. in exchange.

We will make exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists on the same terms as the immediate agents of the Treasury Department.

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Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

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Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

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Deposits of $1 and upward received.

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Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

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NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Drafts on Paris, Florence and Venice, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

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DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

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Entrance to Office, through T. Mellon & Sons' Bank.)

Bank Stocks,
Insurance Stock,
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And especially COMMERCIAL PAPER bought and sold on commission only. Whether you wish to buy or sell, call on or address him as above. jn29:g28

DAILY GAZETTE

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 1, 1873.

The custom now so common among all our banks of paying interest on current deposits is not only wrong in theory, but mischievous in practice. The banks ought to, as they naturally do, divide themselves into two classes, the one for the accommodation of the business community, and being thus enabled—because relieved from the burden of interest to be paid—to discount for their customers at moderate and reasonable rates. The second class of banks should consist of savings banks, in whose deposits should be only kept deposits bearing a moderate rate of interest, and whose assets should only be invested in mortgages or Government securities, so as to be removed from the risks of trade and commerce. Of course depositors desire to be paid interest, but they often forget the fact that the banks keeps their money safely and at command, and that it is sufficient compensation to the depositor for loss of interest. The interest paid by banks on deposits is simply a high protective tariff on money, making money just that much dearer, and imposing that much additional burden on the borrower—for the consumer must pay the extra cost.

Our local money market still continues as before reported, and most of the banks are discounting pretty close. Prime paper can be placed at 12 per cent., but secured rate names are not desired and quotations are hard to make. The evil effect of this close money market will be seen not only in the clipping of our present manufacturing interests, but the more serious result will be to prevent any extension of business or the making of new contracts for the future.

Already capitalists are inquiring for the new 6 per cent. Government loan, and we predict that it will all be taken in a few days. On our first page full directions are given how parties wanting to subscribe for it can do so, the manner of payment &c.

Gold to-day has been rather weak, opening at 113¾ and closing at 113¾. The course of the market will probably be downward, in consequence of the interest being paid by the Government.

The New York stock market has been again to-day in the hands of the bulls, who are carrying everything before them. All through the day prices have advanced, the most noticeable, however, being W. U., which advanced to 86¾, and Erie 40¾, the highest figure touched by them since last spring. The movement will only last until the shorts are sufficiently squeezed, and then prices will drop as rapidly as they have risen. It is not probable that these high prices will last long.

Following is the weekly statement of the New York banks:

Loans, increase.	$472,000
Specie, decrease.	173,500
Legal tender, decrease.	171,000
Deposits, increase.	497,700
Circulation, decrease.	28,200

The Philadelphia Ledger says: There have been severities to men in trade the past year, but, altogether considered, industry and enterprise have been generally well rewarded. The late great fire in Boston caused large losses to manufacturers and their agents, but to these losses the trade will soon recover. The late destruction on merchandise and the consequent failure of parties whose indebtedness was arranged by compromise. The jobbers all round are said to have been subject to comparatively small losses by the failure of debtors; the dealers throughout the country have in most cases met their payments with a good degree of promptness, and proposals of settlements for less than their full obligations have been exceedingly rare. The stocks remaining on hand from the previous season are said to be less than usual in amount, with no important decrease in from cost value, and there seems to be a disposition to enter upon the business of the current year with increased vigor.

The latest cable advices from Europe report increasing ease in the money markets there, and a better demand for Government securities. The bonds or our large companies have been a little heavy recently, but there is more demand for them, and the probability is that the amount of German capital going into them will be less than in any of the last two or three years. The Germans have an idea that some of our enterprises are huge and dangerous speculations.

Luther S. Kauffman, stock and note broker, No. 116 Smithfield street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Closing.
Gold.	113¾
U. S. Sixes—1881.	108¾
" —coupons.	108¾
5-20— 1862	114¼
5-20— 1864.	115¾
" 1865	114¾
" 1865 new.	116¼
" 1867.	116¾
" 1868—coupons.	117¾
10-40s.	112¾
10-40s—coupons.	113
Currency 6's.	115
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central.	104¾
Erie.	40¾
R. H. & E.	9¾
C. C. & I. C.	90¾
St. Paul	34¾
Michigan Southern.	94¾
Do Central	100
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.	90
Rock Island.	113¾
Do, preferred	91¾
Pacific Mail.	40¾
Western Union Telegraph.	86¾
Ohio & Mississippi.	48¾
Union Pacific.	96
Toledo & Wabash.	73¾
Adams Express.	56¾
American Express.	56¾
United States Express.	78
Harlem.	120

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February, 1873.

APPES—The arrivals continue light, rendered so by the extreme cold weather, but the supply is still in excess the demand, and prices are no better, ranging from $1.75@2.50 per bbl. as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Is quoted at 50@55c per gallon for fair to good and 60 for choice.

BEESWAX—Is quoted at 32@35c per lb.

BEANS—The receipts have been rather meagre for some two days past, and the market is devoid of interest. Prices are almost quotable change ranging from $2@2.25 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged, selling at $6.50 per bbl.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for the better grades, but common and inferior continue very dull; select prime to choice roll, 25@28c; some dealers quote up to 30, but there have been but small sales made except above 28. 314

CARBON OIL—Is dull and weak in sympathy with the raw material, and we reduce our quotations 1c to 17 for round lots, free on board, and 2 to 3c more in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—Is quiet and unchanged; 14@15 for full cream, good, and standard brands of prime cheese, 16c to 17c—these are the jobbing prices, and concessions would have to be made to effect round lot sales.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is quoted at $7.70 per case for case lots, and $8 for small lots.

CRANBERRIES—Are selling at $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull, but prices are without quotable change. Peaches, 7@8c. Apples, 5@6. Blackberries, 10@12.

DRESSED HOGS—Quotable at 4¾ for coarse heavy, and 5 to 5¾ for light weights.

EGGS—The receipts continue light, and notwithstanding the demand is very much restricted; prices are still maintained; fresh, limed, 20@23, according to quality.

FLOUR—TheMarket is quoted steady, and prices are firm, but unchanged; Liverpool, New York and nearly all of the western markets are reported quiet. We continue former quotations, $8.25@8.75 for spring wheat, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas, and $9.00@9.50 for red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5.75.

GRAIN—There is no increase in the arrivals of grain, and supplies are again being reduced, and a firmer market in consequence is the result; however, as yet there is no quotable change to make in quotations. Wheat continues scarce, and the mills are taking all that offers within the range of quotations; $1.80@1.85 for prime to choice red. Oats continue to come in sparingly, though they cannot be fairly quoted above 45@47 cents by the car load; we are cognizant of some sales having been made at 50, but dealers generally regard the market as being above the 45@47 shelled Corn is quiet and unchanged; 55@56 on track, and 60@62 in store. Rye—The arrivals continue light, but there seems to be less inquiry. There is a fair demand for Ear Corn, and prices are unchanged at 50@60. Rye is quiet and unchanged at 90c. Barley is still quoted at 90@$1 for fair, according to quality.

GROCERIES—There is nothing particularly new or important in the market to-day, nothing at least deserving of special notice; trade continues rather dull, while in regard to prices there are no changes to make, and none especially expected, however, that business will soon commence to pick up—it usually does at this particular time.

SUGARS—Crushed, 13¾c; Granulated, 13¾c; Powdered, 13¾c; A Coffee, 13¾c; B, 12¾c; Ex. C, 12¾c; C, 12c; Yellow C, 11½c; Dark Yellow, nothing.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 22c; Fair, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime to choice, 25½@26; Roasted, in 1b packages, 29¾c; Java, 30@32c; Mocha, 32@33c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 24c; Allspice, 20c; Nutmegs, $1.25; Cloves, 35c; Ginger, 25.

RICE—Carolina, 8¾@9c; Louisiana, 7¾@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@80c.

HAY—Continues dull with a supply largely in excess of present requirements, and there is no change in prices; $24@28 per ton, according to quality.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

MILL FEED—Continues very dull, and there is no falling off in the rosebud; bran may be quoted by the car load at 85 to 90c per cwt, and Middling at $1.00 to 1.05.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

OIL—No. 1 Lard Oil is firmer but unchanged; 70c to the trade, and 72@73 in a jobbing way.

ONIONS—$6.00 per bbl.

PELTS—Sheep Pelts, $1.10@1.35.

POTATOES—The receipts continue light, but the supply is still fully equal to the demand, and prices are without quotable change; 80 to 85c per bushel, in a jobbing way.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13½c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7½c; Plain Shoulders, 6½c; Rib Sides, 8c; Clear Rib Sides, 8c; Clear Sides, 8c; Breakfast Bacon, 11½c; Dried Beef, 13c; Mess Pork, $14.50; Ham Sausage, 16c. Lard, Lards in 3 gallon half bbls, 9¾c; pails, 10¾. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.40 in kegs, $2.25. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is quoted at 23@25½c.

SEEDS—Thimothy Seed is quoted at $3.25@3.50 buying, and $4.00@4.25 selling. Clover $5.00@5.25 buying, and $5.75@6.00 selling. Flax Seed is unsteady demand at $1.95.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 99@ 99c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, February 1, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of the receipts of live stock during the week, and in order to afford a comparison, we append those of the week preceding:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle.	314	cars.
Hogs.	240	"
Sheep.	95	"
Horses.	21	"
Mules.	8	"
Total	687	"

CATTLE.

Trade opened up fairly active, and with light receipts and favorable advices from the east, particularly Bowen's, prices ruled higher all week; there was a full attendance of buyers, and nearly all the cattle intended for sale here were sold immediately upon arrival, at from 25c to 50c advance of fully 25c on the best, and 37½@50 on the commoner grades. New York shippers bought freely all the week, and they were responsible for the advanced prices, as the Philadelphia buyers were off the market, that their market was no better, and that they, in consequence, were not justifiable in buying at the advance; however, after holding back for a time and finding that there was no possibility of lower prices, they took hold, although, we are told, they all bought sparingly; it is very certain, if they had not completion, that the advance above noted would not have been established, notwithstanding the "run" was an unusually light one; but fortunately for sellers, the New York shippers did not have to wait long for cattle, as the most of them did Gotzhertzie, $5—this brand now held for $6, and 10c per hundredweight. $6.50 American Pig continues steady, most of the furnaces are now offering, and prices are generally quoted $40@50 per ton. Rolling Mill Iron is dull and nominal; sales 500 tons No. 1 Allentown at $50; 500 do Cray Forge $40; and 200 do No. 1 North River on terms not ascertainable. New English Rails are quiet and without business, quoted nominally $70@74, gold; for American there is no demand at present. Railroad Spikes are quoted nominally at $5@6 per keg. Old English are irregular, most holders are holding above the market, while cash buyers can purchase at lower quotations, which are nominally 5½@6; sales 400 tons T, and Bridge at Baltimore, on terms not made public. Scrap Iron is irregular, but generally asked by dealers from yard, sales 600 tons at a private price.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—There is no falling off in the demand for pig iron and prices are looking up. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $48@49; and No. 2 at $47@48; but iron is steady at 43c per lb; nails are worth $5 per keg.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial Market.

NEW YORK, February 1, 1873.

Gold sold at 113¼@113¾, and closed heavy at 113¾@113¾. Loans 2 to 7 per cent. for carrying. Daily clearings $60,000,000. Government heavy and ¼@⅜ lower. State bonds quiet and nominal. The export of specie for the week was $591,570. Money was easier; early loans on call were made at 7 per cent. gold, but in the afternoon there was a decline to 5 per cent. The bank statement is unfavorable. It shows a net loss of $2,651,025 in legal reserve. The banks now hold $8,244,679 above the 25 per cent. required. The stock market was quiet throughout and heavy. The only exception to this rule were Erie, Western Union, Rock Island, and Pacific Mail. The last named was weak, and declined early in the day, from 73¾ to 72¾, but rallied at the close to 74. The market closed steady at the top prices.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of '81, 119¼; 5-20s '62, 114¾; do '64, 114¾; do '65, 115¾; new '65s, 114¾; '67, 116¼; do '68, 116¾. new 5s, 113¾; Ten-forties, 115. Currency sixes, 115.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 93; Tennessee old, 93; do new, 78; Virginia new, 50; do old, 47¾; North Carolina old, 34; do new, 16.

STOCKS.—Canton, 100; Western Union Telegraph, 86¾; Quicksilver, 44¾; Adams Express, 98¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 84½; American Merchants Union Express, 69¾; United States Express, 77¾; Pacific Mail, 72¾; New York Central, 104¾; Erie, 40¾; do preferred, 79¾; Harlem, 120; do preferred, 126; Northern Central, 109; Northwestern, 82; do preferred, 91; Rock Island, 113¾; St. Paul, 33; do preferred, 72; Wabash, 73¾; do preferred, 87; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Chicago & Alton, 115½; do preferred, 119; Ohio & Mississippi, 48¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 91; Burlington & Quincy, 113; Lake Shore, 94½; Panama, 40½; Illinois Central, 120; Del. & Hudson, 105; Central Pacific, 101; Union Pacific bonds, 88½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 101½; Hartford & Erie, 9¾.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 1.—Cotton dull and easier; middling upland 21¾c; sales of futures, 7,900 bales as follows: February 20¼@20 9-16c; March 21 1-16@20¾; April 21 5-16@21 7-16c; May 21¾@21 5-16; June 21¾c; July 22c. Flour quiet and firm; receipts, 7,000 barrels; superfine western and State $6.40@7.25; common to good $7.30@7.65; white wheat extra $8.50@ 10.75; extra Ohio $7.40@10.65. Rye flour quiet at $4.75@6.50. Whisky firm at 94c. Wheat firmly held; receipts 4,000 bushels; No. 2 spring in store $1.64; afloat $1.65. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn in fair demand; receipts 57,000 bushels; old western mixed afloat 66@67c; store 64¾@64¾c; white western 75c. Oats firmer; receipts 11,000 bushels; new western mixed 53¾@55c; old 54c. Eggs scarce and firm at 48@50c. Hops firm at 40@45c for 1872. Leather unchanged. Wool more active; domestic fleece 60@65c. Coffee firm; Rio steady at 17@20c. Sugar lower; fair to good refining 9@9½c. Rice steady at 8@8¾c. Petroleum: crude 8¾@9c; refined 20@20¾c. Turpentine 46c. Provisions: Pork dull and heavy; old $14.25; new $14.50. Beef quiet; mess $9@11.75; hams dull at $31@ 32. Cut meats: shoulders 5¾c; hams 12@13c. Middles steady; short clear 7¾c. Lard dull and heavy; western steam 8¼@8 5-16c; kettle 8¾@ 8¾c. Western butter firm at 18@20c. Cheese quiet at 13¼@16¾c.

Metals.—Manufactured copper steady; Ingot Lake firmer under more favorable English advices at $34@34.25. Pig iron firm at $55@56 57; American $48@50. Bar quiet at $110. Russia sheet $16@16.25, gold. Nails steady and firmer; clinch $7.50@7.65; horse shoe 21@23c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 1.—Cotton: demand light but holders firm; low middling 18½c; middling 19½c. Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat dull and prices drooping; No 2 spring $1.33. Corn dull and prices drooping at 31@32½c. Oats steady; No 2 38c. Barley no sales. Rye: No 2 57c. Whisky lower at 89½c. Mess pork firm; standard held at $13 spot sales; $13.50 seller March. Dry salt meats in fair demand, almost wholly for futures; clear sides sold at 6¾c, seller April; shoulders and clear rib sides nominally at 4¼@4¾c spot. Bacon firm; clear rib sides 7¾c; clear sides 7¾c. Lard firm at 7¼@7¾c spot. Hogs steady at $3,80@4,30; packed to date 512,940. Cattle in good shipping demand, but only poor grades offering; common to choice cows and heifers $1.75@4.00; do Texas $2@4.50; fair to choice native steers $4.50@6.00.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 1.—Flour scarce and firm and unchanged. Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; No 1 $1.32; No 2 $1.24¾@1.24¾; No 3 81. Corn: no export demand; 30¾@31c; rejected 27¾@28c. Oats steady; No 2 25¾@25¾c; rejected 22¾c. Rye dull and prices a shade lower; No 2 68c. Barley dull but unchanged; fall No 2 74@75c. Provisions steady, with a moderate demand. Mess pork $12.00 cash. Lard steady, with a moderate demand at 7¾c. Bulk meats steady, with a moderate demand; shoulders 7¼c; short rib middles 6¾. Green meats firm; shoulders 5¾c; sides 6¾c. Dressed hogs in fair demand but at lower rates; heavy $4.60; light $5.60. Whisky nominal at 87¼c bid and 88c asked. Total number of hogs packed here to date 1,085,000 against 1,018,000 same time last year.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, February 1.—Cattle receipts 1,100; official receipts yesterday 3,733; under heavy run market ruled quiet; shippers holding off; cars still scarce and there were a good many cattle bought by shippers during the past few days still awaiting transportation: prices: shipping steers nominal and unchanged; common stock dull and weak; shipments yesterday 1,357. Hogs: receipts about 4,000; many trains so late that it was impossible to obtain official count to-night; market fairly active and prices firm and steady; $3,90@4,10; for medium to good packing grade; $4.15@4,25; for good to choice shipping, which are less active on account of scarcity of cars; shipments 3,961. Sheep: receipts about 1,000; heavy run for past few days depressed prices 5¢; market dull at $4,50@5,25 for fair to choice; shipments 1,585.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 1—5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾@92¾. American securities: 5-20s of '65, 93¾; do '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 92¾; new fives 91¾; Erie railway 38.

PARIS, February 1.—Rentes 55 francs 20 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 1.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 10@10 5-8d; Orleans 10¾@10¾d; sales 10,000 bales; of American 5,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12s 2d@12s 4d. Flour 29s 6d@30s. Corn 27s 9d@28s. Cheese 60s. Cumberland middles 35s; short rib middles 37s 6d. Petroleum: crude 13s; refined 21s.

ANTWERP, February 1.—Refined petroleum 44¾ francs.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 1.—Cotton quiet; middling 20¾c. Flour steady with a moderate demand at $8.25@8.50. Corn firm at 40@41c. Other grain steady. Groceries firm and unchanged. Oats firm. Eggs dull and prices have declined to 25c. Mess pork nominally unchanged. Lard; steam a shade lower; sales at 7¼c; kettle 8c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 4¼c; clear sides wanted 6¼c. Bacon firm and nominally unchanged. Green meats steady; shoulders 4¾@4¾c; clear rib sides 6c. Hams unchanged. Hogs steady; extreme range $4,25@ 4,50; receipts 3,800. Whisky firm at 88c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 1.—Cotton steady; low middling 19c. Flour steady, with a moderate demand; extra family $7,50; fancy $9.25. Wheat firm at $1,70@1,75. Corn scarce and firm at 42c. Oats scarce and firm at 30@33c. Rye steady at 65c. Provisions steady. Mess pork $13. Bacon: shoulders 5¾@5¾c; clear rib sides 7¼c; clear sides 8¾c; sugar cured hams 12@13c. Bulk meats: shoulders 4¾c; clear rib sides 6¾ @6¾c; clear sides 6¾@7c. Lard 8@8¼c. Whisky steady at 88@89c. Sales of leaf tobacco for January amount to 3,000 hhds.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 1.—The trade movement was rather quiet to-day, but there is an improved feeling in the market, owing to the arrival of a number of buyers from the interior. Brown standard fine sheetings, bleached shirtings of medium grades and rolled jaconets were active. Prints were in good demand from first hands. The opening price for Sprague's prints was fixed at 11¼c. Woolens were quiet with agents and jobbers. Foreign goods were dull. The dry goods imports for the week were $3,411,220. The amount thrown on the market was $3,466,590.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat dull and prices declined; amber Michigan spot $1.78 and seller February $1.78; No 1 red $1.85; No 2 do $1.84; rejected $1.48. Corn dull and prices are nominal; low mixed 38½c. Oats dull, but unchanged; No 2 84½c. Clover seed $6.50. Dressed hogs $5.00.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 1.—Flour and wheat dull but unchanged. Corn steady; mixed western 61¾c. Oats quiet; mixed western 43@44c. Rye unchanged. Provisions strong. Mess pork $14.25@14.50. Bulk meats and bacon unchanged. Hams 12¾@15c. Lard unchanged. Western butter firmer; choice roll 26@28c. Whisky nominal at 94c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.32; No. 2 do $1.25¾. Oats: demand fair and prices advanced; No. 1 26¾c. Corn: demand good at 36c. Rye dull and prices a shade lower; No. 1 68c. Barley dull and prices a shade lower; No. 1 68c. Barley dull and prices a shade lower; fall No. 2 85c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1.—Flour quiet and weak; superfine $4,50@4.75. Wheat dull; No 2 spring $1,39; amber $1,93; red winter $1,60. Rye 85@87c. Corn firm; yellow 60c; white 66@67c. Oats dull: white 49@50c. Petroleum very dull and small business, owing to the scarcity of barrels. Whisky 92¼@93c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 1.—Cotton: demand good at full prices; low middling 18c. Flour, grain and corn meal quiet and unchanged in every respect. Provisions quiet. Bulk meats: shoulders 5¼c; clear rib sides 7¼c; clear sides 7¾c. Bacon firm; clear rib sides 7¾c; clear sides 7¾c. Lard: kettle dried 8¾@8¾. Hogs $4@4.35.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 1.—Flour firm; country higher. Wheat dull and inactive; No 1 red held at $1,75; No 2 do $1,70. Corn firm and steady with a moderate demand; 59c. Oats: demand good; 38c. Refined petroleum dull and lower; standard white, car lots, 17¾c; trade lots 18@18¾c.

Memph's.

MEMPHIS, February 1.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 18@18¼c; low middling 19@19¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Corn meal lower, at $3,20. Corn lower, at 62½c. Oats: mixed 56c. Hay lower, at $37@38. Bulk meats: demand good, at 5¾, 7@7¼c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 1.—Cotton quiet and easier; sales 5,000 bales; good ordinary 18¾@ 18¾c; low middling 19¾@19¾c; middling 17¾ @20c; middling Orleans 20@20¼c; receipts 1,163 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,625; continent 1,482; coastwise 1,186; stock 711,694.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 1.—Wheat dull; white State $2,04. Corn dull. Oats scarce. Barley firm; Canada $1,06¼.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car oats, Black & H; 1 do corn, M Steel; 1 do hay, Spear & G; 18 do 1 stone, Hartbaugh O & Co; do do, Isabella Furnace; 1 bbl butter, 1 do eggs, 1 bbl cider, F Kochendofer; 2 do eggs, 2 bas s butter, H Lenz; 1 bbl bbl wine, H Kock; 1 bx cigars, H Landis; 200 cheese, 1 do do, Morgan; 230 do do, 1 do cased, McKinney & S; 16 do flour, E G O Neil; 72 bgs oats, G Schmertz; 6 do hops, I Hippley.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. 15 bxs soap, P Gibson; 25 do do, W French; 3 do mdse, W B Cooper; 44 bdls shovels, Myers, A & I; 1 car hay, J Barnet; 1 do potatoes, Rollin & Co; 1 do hay, J J Pettit & Co; 225 bags bran, Keil & R; 6 bxs wool, W Barker & Co; 150 do wheat, Jones & Work; 2 do flour, Smith & Co; 1 do do, Schaulback & H; 60 do do meal, H J McCracken & Co; 12 do do, Kirkpatrick & Work; 1 do do, Wilkey, A & Wood & Co; 100 do flour, Woodworth & D; 100 do do, F W Jenkins Bro; 106 do apples, E Moye & Co; 120 do do, Lobb; 50 do do, 1 Dilworth; 200 do flour, 400 sks do, Shoemaker & Co; 200 do do, 50 bbls do, Houck Mc & Co; 9 do do brooms, J Porter & Co; 1 do do, Barclay, J Sloddow; 3 do do, Z Wainwright; 2 do do, Pier D & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. 1 car lard, N W Bridge; 1 do do, Everard & O; 1 do do, W J Meek; 2 do hay, O H Allerton; 45 bales do, W G Miller; 40 do b corn, R Dickey & Co; 120 do do, Lob & C; 250 do do, Lob & C; 11 do m feed, W McKee; 125 do barley, J Gangwich; 600 do flour, 100 bbls do, T Jenkins; 100 do do, Seghraver & V; 19 do c meal, Barclay, J Sloddow; 3 do do, J McCracken Bro; 2 do butter, Head O & Co; 6 do apples, 1 box tallow, Loh & C; 2 do tex, Carter Bro; 16 seat rev, W Barker; 4 do and 12 safes, Hall's Safe & L Co; 15 kegs 9 feet, 10 firkins do, W Hays & Son; 30 do do, Walker C & Co; 10 do do, Ott & Parker.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car lumber, S P Sharpless; 2 do do, Gibbons & Co; 1 do do, Duncan & T; 1 lumber, J S Brown; 1 do oats, W G Miller; 2 do wheat, S B Hoyt & Co; 3 bbls whisky, Arbuckle Bro & Co; 1 do do, Voigt & Co; 21 do do, Loh & C; 5 bbl oil, J S Ramsey & Co; 4 do s iron, W J Hammond; 4 do sundries, H J McCracken; 1 do apples, Lobb; 1 do do, Barclay; 1 do do, Co; 21 kgs do, H Rea & 16 bills paper, Holmes & Co; 21 sks t seed, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 10 bxs t seed, Hall & Co; 1 do do, Wood & Co; 1 do do, Lea & comp, R F Sellers & Co; 3 do scales, Fairbanks M & Co; 50 do candles, Schoonmaker & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—4 cars cinders, Zug & Co; 1 do staves and heads, Dilworth P & Co; 1 do clay, Star F & Co; 10 bbls do, Gibbons & Co; 1 bbl soap fat, Reed J & Co; 1 do butter, 1 do eggs, H F Brueggerman; 2 c saws, Hubbard L & Co; 1 do plaster, Henderson Bros; 1 do hogs, W Hoffman, 23 sks oats, J Mark; 1 car ice, C L Ice Co; 150 bbls r oil, Central R Co; 100 do do, Lockhart & F.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

Dealer in all kinds of

Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel.

Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER OR FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Set of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggotting and other purposes. Would carefully solicit the patronage of those who desire anything in my line.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c

Aiken, Wallace & Pollock,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

For the sale of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS and all kinds of Country Produce.

No. 185 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Particular attention given to consignments.

"GUIDING STAR"

FLOUR.

Fresh arrivals of the celebrated "Guiding Star" brand of

White Wheat Flour,

In store and for sale by

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Wholesale and retail dealers in

Groceries, Teas,

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NO. 396 PENN STREET,

Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

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Orders for shipments of Coal promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all kinds of Country Produce.

FOR SALE IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE.

10 cars prime Spring Wheat.
5 cars yellow Ear Corn.
10 cars shelled Corn.
5 cars Oats.
5 cars prime Upland Hay.
5,000 Seamless Sacks.
1,000 Linen Sacks.
50 bushels prime Clover Seed.

MITCHELTREE, McCLURG & CO.,
349 Liberty street.

PETER KEIL. JAS. F. RITCHART.

KEIL & RITCHART,

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And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.

349 Liberty Street,

Patterson's Block. PITTSBURGH, PA.

PRODUCE COMMISSION HOUSE.

H. Riddle, Son & Co.,

Real brands of BUTTER and EGGS received daily. All kinds of Produce arriving daily at H. RIDDLE, SON & CO., No. 183 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh. jn29

H. M. CALDWELL. SAMUEL MORRISON.

MORRISON & CALDWELL, WHOLESALE PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in FLOUR, BACON, LARD, CHEESE, BUTTER, EGGS, CIDER, APPLES, ONIONS, POTATOES, and all kinds of Canned Fruits, Jellies, &c. Country Produce generally. No. 203 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders for shipments and consignments solicited and promptly attended to. Liberal cash advances on receipt of goods. jn1:f

JAS. O'BRIEN

Produce Commission Merchant,

Receives and sells all kinds of Country Produce. All orders promptly filled at Lowest Market rates.

White Front, No. 215 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH. jan:f30

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

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JOHN SHIPTON. JAMES PALMER.

SHIPTON & WALLACE, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 11th avenue, Pittsburgh.

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Howe Standard.
Sampson Standard

SCALES,

Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.

W. A. McCLURG,
86 Wood 3 floor.

RIVER NEWS.

The weather yesterday was clear, and towards noon the ice and snow melted slightly where exposed to the rays of the sun; however, it commenced to freeze early in the afternoon, and at 5 P. M. the thermometer was down to 20 and falling. The prospects for an early resumption of navigation continue very remote.

—At a meeting of the directors of the Union Merchants' Exchange, of St. Louis, held Tuesday, the following preamble and resolution were passed unanimously, and sent to Jefferson City to be presented to the Legislature: Whereas a bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives at Jefferson City by Hon. J. J. Quigley, chairman of the Committee of Internal Improvement, looking to the repeal of a bill passed by the last Legislature, exempting steamboats and other craft from payment of wharfage Resolved that the Union Merchants' Exchange firmly protest against such legislation, deeming it but just and proper that the steamboat interest should have the interest of the law as it now stands, and that the tax known as harbor tax, which steamboats owned in their own yards of 1872, is more than sufficient to keep that portion of the wharf used by steamboats in thorough repair.

—The location of boats laid up around the fulls on account of the ice is as follows: Charley Brown, six miles above Cairo; Admiral Porter, 25 miles above; Ajax, J. Sharp, McDonald and Joseph H. Bigley at Pumpkin Patch; Dick Fallon, at the foot of Six mile Island; Kate Waters, foot of Clay street; Shallcross, foot of Second street; United States, at the wharfboat; Graysound, below the Arkansas; John A. Wood, foot of Fifth street, with 10 coalboats; Simpson Horner, foot of Seventh street, with 10 coal boats; Lawrence, foot of Ninth street, with wheel completely demolished; Nashville, below the mouth of the old canal; Tarascon, Gray Eagle and the Indiana Mountain and Bonanza, at Powell's wharf; N. J. Bigley and Smoky City, with tows of coal at the foot of Sand Island, and Charley McDonald, with part of her tow, at West Louisville.

—The Shreve

NEW YORK.

Alleged Illegality of the Jury in the Tweed Case.

THE BILL OF EXCEPTIONS IN STOKES' CASE SIGNED.

Why Connelly Hides—An Old Church Suit Decided—The Cubans Asking for Aid.

NEW YORK, February 1, 1873.

TWEED'S CASE.

Judge Davis, this morning, refused to grant a motion for the re-trial of Tweed. There was a legal doubt about continuing the term. The regular term commenced on Monday, and the case could be brought on by giving the usual notice.

Tremaine, counsel for the prosecution in the Tweed case, stated last evening that the panel of jurors, from which the jury selected, was prepared in the interest of the defendant. One of the jury, he says, was what is known as a "bummer" or "loafer," provided with a new suit of clothes especially for this trial. Another boasted that he would make money if he was on the jury, and still another had served in prison in Virginia for violating the revenue laws, though he was pardoned out. These things were not discovered till after the jury was sworn. The prosecution have information that some of the jury had been tampered with, and it is probable that they will take some suitable action thereon.

Tweed last evening said his trial was merely a political one, and that they would never get a jury to convict him. He was tired of the business.

A juryman says that they have all pledged themselves to divulge nothing occurring in the jury-room. From forty to fifty ballottings were cast in all. Nothing was learned, upon an interview with several jurors, to show that any of them were influenced by improper motives.

In the Court of Appeals to-day Judge Boardman heard counsel in the matter of the bill of exceptions in the case of Stokes. The Judge decided to exclude from the bill the allegations in reference to Stokes having been dismissed from court while part of the testimony was being taken; also that the Judge was at one time 'off the bench, but allowed them to be brought in by affidavit on the motion for a new trial. The Judge then signed them. The motion for a new trial was then commenced, and papers in the case read. Among them were numerous affidavits alleging irregularities and openly expressed hostility to the prisoner by jurors. One affidavit is made by Mary Bean, stating that on the day of the murder, in going past the Grand Central Hotel, she saw Fisk, whom she knew while a domestic at Long Branch, go inside the private entrance, and instantly backed out, pull out a pistol, and re-entered. As she passed the hotel she heard pistol shots. She was about to marry at this time, and her friends, fearing she would be locked up as a witness, dissuaded her from telling what she saw. She gives numerous references to respectable parties. The motion will be decided on Monday.

CUBANS ASKING FOR AID.

The Cuban Anti-Slavery Society here, of which S. R. Colton is Chairman, and Rev H. H. Garnett, Secretary, has issued an address to the President and people of the United States, asking their support in the movement for the abolition of slavery in Cuba. The gentlemen mentioned will visit the principal cities for the purpose of holding Cuban anti-slavery meetings, and will personally urge the attention of the matter upon the President.

WHAT STOKES PROPOSES TO DO.

The counsel in the Stokes case, in the event of failure to obtain an order for a new trial from Judge Boardman, will apply for a stay of proceedings, and thereby secure a review of the case by full bench of the Supreme Court, and in case of failure there, will go to the Court of Appeals.

OPPOSED TO A QUARANTINE HOSPITAL.

The residents of State Island are remonstrating with the Legislature against the establishment of a Quarantine Hospital in their midst.

NEW YORK, February 2, 1873.

WHY CONNELLY HIDES.

Samuel G. Courtney, of the counsel for Richard B. Connelly, says he is not a very great way from the city, and will be on hand when his own trial is called; that he is keeping in retirement to avoid rascally blackmailers, who have orders of arrest against him.

THE OLD CHURCH SUIT DECIDED.

Judge Sedgwick has given a decision in favor of the defendants in the ejectment suit brought by the Madison avenue Baptist church against the Oliver street Baptist church, and ordered a reference to ascertain the amount to be paid to plaintiffs. This suit has been before the courts ten years, during which time the societies have worshiped together in Madison avenue. The suit originated about the ownership of property.

STOLEN BONDS.

The Dutchess County Mutual Insurance Company has obtained judgment for $6,000 against Hatch, Fields & Co., bankers, who bought bonds amounting to $5,000 stolen from the insurance company in 1869.

HOW THE TWEED JURY STOOD.

A juror in the Tweed case says the jury stood eight for acquittal, three for conviction, and one blank.

CHICAGO.

A Murderer Sentenced—Death of an Old Citizen—Three Persons Buried Alive.

CHICAGO, February 1.—The trial of Mrs. Boyce, charged with the murder of Calvert A. Johnson, which has been in progress in the Criminal Court in this city for a week past, was concluded last night, the jury bringing in a verdict of involuntary homicide and fixing the punishment at five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The evidence in the case was entirely circumstantial, and one of the features of the case was the disagreement of the medical men as to the cause of death. A motion for a new trial was entered.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.

Hon. Nehemiah Bushnell, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens and lawyers of southern Illinois, and Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee in the Illinois General Assembly, died at his home in Quincy, last evening, aged fifty-nine years.

BURIED ALIVE.

Three laborers on the new Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad were buried yesterday by the caving in of a gravel bank about twelve miles north of the city. Their appearance when disinterred indicated that all three were killed instantly.

FIRES.

Jefferson, Iowa.

CHICAGO, February 1.—The dwelling house of Henry Cairnes, near Jefferson, Iowa, was burned last night, and Mr. Cairnes, with two of his children and his brother Alexander, perished in the flames.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 1.—A fire this morning in the five story building of the Wood Brothers, 740 Broadway, damaged the property of Nicols, Colollshaw & Co., upholsterers, to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, and its occupants in various sums, in all amounting to twenty thousand dollars.

Later.—The losses by the fire on Broadway will be nearly $400,000. Colollsha's losses will be over $300,000. Woods Bros. lose $75,000.

MONTPELIER, VT.

MONTPELIER, February 1.—Gould & Son's woolen factory in Northfield, was burned last evening. The loss is about one hundred thousand dollars.

COHOES, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., February 1.—The Stark Knitting Mill, occupied by Scott & Stewart, at Cohoes, was burned to-day. Loss $40,000. Several lady operators were badly burned.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 1.—In the House a resolution was offered instructing the Ohio Senators to use their influence to procure the passage of a law to reduce the duties on railroad iron to two dollars per ton. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Bills were introduced prescribing uniform rates of compensation for Probate Judges, and to reduce the time of advertising notices of the rates of taxes from six to two weeks.

In the Senate a bill was introduced to repeal the law which taxes the gross receipts of foreign insurance companies, and to provide for taxing their annual gross receipts; to authorize persons connected with banks to act as Notary Public, except in cases where the bank such person is connected with is directly interested in the transactions.

RAILROADS.

Canada Pacific.

TORONTO, ONT., February 1.—Arrangements are completed for the construction of the Canada Pacific railroad. A formal charter will be issued on the return of the Governor General to Ottawa. Ten millions of stock are ready to be subscribed. Stock books are to be opened in each of the provinces.

Mysterious Poisoning Case.

ST. LOUIS, February 2.—A dispatch from Peoria, Ill., says a poisoning case was developed there yesterday. It appears that George Schuman died suddenly last November. His life was insured for $2,000 in the Washington Life Insurance Company, which sum was paid Mrs. Schuman a few days ago. On Friday night Henry Schuman, an only son, died as mysteriously as his father, exhibiting symptoms of having been poisoned. Mrs. Schuman and a man styled Dr. J. R. Wheeler, who had been boarding with Mrs. Schuman, and with whom it is alleged he sustained improper relations, were arrested yesterday on suspicion of having poisoned the husband to obtain the insurance, and the son to secure some real estate left by his father. A post mortem examination of the boy's body was made yesterday before the coroner's jury, and the case will be reported upon on Wednesday after the doctors have analyzed the stomach.

The Jury in the Wharton Case Unable to Agree.

ANNAPOLIS, February 1.—In the Wharton trial the jury at one o'clock sent a communication to the court, stating that they were unable to agree, and asking to be discharged. The court refused compliance, and the jury at 2:30 P. M. was still out.

HOME NEWS.

To Our Agents.

We send to-day, to all our agents, a statement of their account to Saturday last, and ask their attention to the same. We hope those who have neglected to settle their January 1st account, will remit at once, as we intend cutting off all who do not pay up promptly at the end of each month.

The Work House Cooper Shop.

Our readers are aware that many coopers of the county have petitioned the Legislature to pass a law prohibiting the manufacture of barrels in the Work House. We hear that a counter petition is now in circulation in favor of coopers' labor in any branch of trade that may be found suitable. The petition sets forth that owing to want of capacity to fill orders in this vicinity many thousands of barrels are brought to this county during a year; and further that by putting the convicts to work thereon the tax for prisons and reformatory institutions. It is deemed that barrels manufactured at the Work House have been sold at lower rates than fixed upon by the coopering trade.

Market Matters.

The following is a summary of the report of the Superintendent of Markets for the year ending January 31, 1873:

Diamond Market	$44,224 41
Fifth Avenue	2,747 73
Fifth Ward	761 73
Total from all markets	$47,733 87
Amount of money returned from the several markets for the year 1871:	
Diamond Market	$39,742 53
Fifth Avenue	1,184 25
Fifth Ward	740 70
Increase of the year 1872 over the year 1871:	
Diamond Market	$ 4,481 88
Fifth Avenue	1,563 48
Fifth Ward	22 33
Total increase over the year 1871	$6,066 60

Business at the Mayor's Office.

The following is a statement of the business transacted at the Mayor's Office during the month of January, together with the receipts for the year ending January 31, 1873:

NUMBER OF CASES.

Drunkenness	451
Disorderly conduct	288
Vagrancy	55
Informations	74
Total	868
Total number discharged	167

RECEIPTS.

Fines and forfeitures	$2,198 75
Jail receipts	203 00
Police	312 05
Dramatic License	145 00
Pawn and Switch License	509 00
Total	$3,358 80
Receipts for January, 1872	1,851 70
Increase	$1,507 10

Receipts of Mayor's Office for one year, ending January 31, 1873:

February	$2,735 20	August	$3,536 20
March	3,037 35	September	3,664 05
April	2,807 10	October	3,387 25
May	3,630 45	November	3,136 00
June	3,565 15	December	3,229 75
July	4,078 54	January	3,358 80

Total receipts	$40,172 94
Receipts for one year ending January 31, 1872	$25,226 03
Increase	$14,946 91

SAVED FROM DROWNING.

Three Boys Fall Through the Ice on the Monongahela.

Three boys, Charles Miller,——Markham, and a boy, name unknown, started out to skate on the Monongahela river last evening about nine o'clock. They had enjoyed themselves about an hour, when they started to cross the river. In the middle nearly opposite the Connellsville Depot, they broke through and went under the ice. Their cries fortunately were heard on the Pittsburgh shore by Lieutenant Gordon, who, with a posse of men, rescued them just in time to save them from drowning. Two of them reside on the South Side and one in old Pittsburgh. They were somewhat damp when rescued.

FIENDISH ROBBERS.

A Pittsburgh Peddlar Robbed of His Money and Left Insensible on the Railroad Track.

A most cold-blooded attempt at robbery and murder was made at Connellsville on Thursday night, though the designs of the wretches were only accomplished in part, and the supposed perpetrators have since been arrested. The victim, Morris Loom, is a peddlar, in the employ of L. Loudrozky, and lives at No. 86 Virgin alley. He had started to walk to Dawson's Station, about eight miles distant, and had not gone more than half a mile when he was assailed by two men, who first knocked him down and then beat him on the head with stones. The victim was robbed of one hundred and eighteen dollars in money, and his package of goods, after which the fiends, supposing him to be in a dying condition, dragged him to the railway track, placing the body in such a condition that it would be mutilated by the next train passing that point. Fortunately a deaf and dumb man, residing near the place, discovered the man, and after dragging him out of reach of danger, called assistance and had him removed to Gold-smith's store in Connellsville. Physicians were summoned and an examination of the wounds were made. Twelve contused wounds were found on his head, and bruises were also found on various parts of the body. After the injuries were dressed Loom was removed to the Sheldin House, where is now lying. He is being attended to by Dr. Nickel, and although his injuries are severe, his recovery is confidently expected.

As soon as the police were informed of the affair, officers Bender and Miller commenced efforts to ferret out the perpetrators. Suspicion rested on Thomas Hepner and Robert Sims, both residents of Connellsville, and on Friday morning, officer Bender succeeded in arresting both of the men named. An information charging the parties with felonious assault and battery and robbery, was made before 'Squire Reed, of the borough, and the accused had a hearing before that magistrate. The evidence adduced was sufficient to warrant the magistrate in committing the parties to jail for trial, and they were taken to Uniontown Saturday morning by officers Bender and Miller. After the hearing twelve dollars and 75 cents was found in one of the defendant's boots. The goods stolen have not yet been recovered.

RELIGIOUS.

Fluttering among the Churches yesterday —The Methodist Missionary Meeting— The new Rector at St. Peters.

Those good Methodists hereabouts, who never before have had a realizing sense of the fact that

"The best laid plans o' mice and men,
Aft gang aglee,"

are doubtless, now pretty well convinced of the truth of this Burnsism, their belief in it being brought about by the flutterings of the pulpits yesterday. The day had been set apart as the occasion for a grand "missionary rally" or a time for a series of meetings to be held in the prominent churches in the interest of the missionary cause. To the end that the occasion might be one of especial interest a number of prominent speakers from other cities were engaged, and the meetings arranged with a view of having these speakers as generally distributed at the morning and evening services—one visitor for each—as was possible. The programme as published in this journal Saturday morning was eagerly looked for, and the folks interested generally made preparations for the full enjoyment of what they anticipated would be a feast of reason with all the necessary concomitants. But by the delay of trains and by illness, in one of the speaker's family, half of the number of the expected guests did not arrive and that led to the entire disarrangement of the programme. The result was that of the meetings advertised, but three were held in the morning and three in the evening, with a mass meeting in the afternoon, and the speakers who did arrive were compelled to do double duty. The morning services consisted of sermons appropriate to the occasion, in the Smithfield street, by the Rev. Dr. D. L. Dashiell, one of the Secretaries of the Missionary Board, at the Sixth street, Allegheny, by the Rev. H. Mansell, Missionary to China, and at North avenue, Allegheny, by the Rev. Dr. Weed, pastor of the Johh street church, New York. He is oldest methodist clergyman in the country.

In the afternoon at three o'clock, a union meeting was held in the Butler street (Lawrenceville) church, at which the visitors and others made addresses. At night Dr. Dashiell preached in the Wesley church, Rev. Mr. Mansell in the Carson street church,—both on the South side—and a union meeting of the Allegheny people was held in the South Common church at which addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Weed, of New York, and Rev. Dr. Holmes, of the North avenue church, Allegheny.

Large audiences, as might be expected, were gathered on each occasion, and the addresses were such as would be remembered, and the fragrance in the Methodist churches hereabouts for many a day—the visitors seeming to surpass all anticipations, in their efforts to atone for the unavoidable, yet nevertheless provoking deficiency in the original programme.

The services will be closed this evening with a mass meeting in the Smithfield street church, in which all the churches will representatively at last concentrate. The addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Dashiell, Rev. Dr. Weed, Rev. Mr. Mansell and others, as time permits, and the gathering promises to be one of unusual interest.

ST. PETERS CHURCH.

The services yesterday morning were of peculiar interest to the members of St. Peters Episcopal church, Pittsburgh, that being the time when the Rev. H. W. Spaulding, D. D., of Madison, Wisconsin, appeared in the pulpit, and preached his first sermon before the members of the parish to the rectorship of which he has been recently called.

The reverend gentleman preached a very earnest and practical discourse, which made a favorable impression, and won him into the affections of his congregation. We were in error in confounding the gentleman with Rev. Mr. Spaulding, of Erie, the similarity in names having led our first informant to make the mistake. The gentleman called to St. Peter's, Rev. Dr. Spaulding, has as yet not accepted, but has been among the people, and after his sermons of yesterday—he preached morning and evening—the good impressions previously formed of him were strengthened, so that the people ratify the choice of their vestry, and it remains with him to decide.

In another column will be found the announcement of the formation of the firm of W. F. & J. Casey, house carpenters, builders and jobbers, at the corner of Seventh avenue and Fountain street. The firm have one of the largest establishments in Pittsburgh, with steam power in every department and all the latest improved machinery, and are enabled to manufacture everything used in house building in the best manner and at the lowest cost, together with all kinds of job carpenter work.

BREVITIES.

....The South Side claims several centenarians.

....The Buffalo burglars will have a hearing to day.

....City Solicitor Bigelow received the oath of office on Saturday.

....The new Odd Fellows Hall at Etna, was dedicated on Saturday.

....A false alarm of fire was sounded from box 12 on Saturday night.

....There are forty thousand Catholics and seventy-five churches in the Erie diocese.

....A slight fire occurred at Straub's soap factory, on East street, Allegheny, about midnight on Saturday. But little damage was done.

....Reuvers & Co.'s factory relighted on Saturday morning but was extinguished with a bucket of water, though an alarm was struck.

....Parkers, in imitation of her sister cities, Chicago and Boston, is rising from her ashes like the Phœnix, &c. Thirteen new buildings are going up.

....There was a slight collision on the Connellsville Road on Saturday, between an extra accommodation train from McKeesport and a locomotive. No serious damage done and no one hurt.

....The alarm of fire from box 23, Taylor avenue and Palo Alto street, Allegheny, at half past twelve o'clock yesterday afternoon, was occasioned by the burning of a chimney on Monterey street.

....The Greys have been ordered to report at Old City Hall three times a week, on such evenings designated, to make preparations for their excursion to Washington, at the inauguration of President Grant.

....The Mexican Veterans met on Saturday evening at the Hall of the Duquesne Greys. No business of importance was transacted. Thanks, were tendered to the Duquesne Greys for their Hall. Adjourned.

....The next lecture in the Sewickly course, will be delivered to-morrow evening by Alexander Clark, A. M., editor of the *Methodist Recorder*. His subject is "Individuality; Man or Monkey—Which?"

....Major General J. B. Steadman will lecture to-morrow evening at Old City Hall on the "Military Campaigns in Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia." The proceeds are to go for the benefit of the soldiers' monument.

....They have quiet horses in Cumberland. When the small boys slide down hill against them, and knock the skin off their legs, they never offer to kick, but remain perfectly quiet while the boys crawl from under their feet.

....Next Thursday evening Governor and Mrs. Hartranft will hold their first social levee, at which time they will receive the members of the Legislature, Heads of Departments, and other friends, from eight to eleven o'clock.

....The strike of the job printers continues, and at the meeting of Union No. 7, on Saturday night, a tax was levied upon all work done by the members of the Union, for the relief of the strikers, if they need it, while the trouble continues.

....The New York Christian *Weekly* says: "The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, which runs no trains on the Sabbath, and allows no grog shops along its line, provides a car with bibles conveniently placed in a rack, within easy reach of any traveler desiring to read it."

....The body of Mr. Robert Cunningham, a well known citizen of East Deer township was found Friday morning about half a mile from his residence frozen to death, by Messrs. John and William Magill. The deceased was seventy-seven years old, and highly respected.

....Following is a report of the Allegheny Letter Carriers for the month of January: Mail letters, delivered, 71,514; collected, 31,261. Drop letters, delivered, 10,391; collected, 3,329. Newspapers, delivered, 38,271; collected 1, 2,561. Totals: delivered, 122,186; collected, 37, 151.

....This (Monday) evening Rev. James A. Reed, of Springfield, Illinois, delivers a free lecture at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, on the life and services of Abraham Lincoln. The lecture is not political in its character, having reference only to the religious views of Mr. Lincoln.

....On Saturday evening the Police Committee of Councils held a meeting and approved the pay roll for the month of January, amounting to $16,140.76. The monthly bills incidental, show a total of $12,435.31, of which $11,697.18 is borrowed money, used to pay the force in December.

....On Saturday Detectives Messner and Herron recovered from a house of ill-fame, two girls about sixteen years of age, who had run away from home. Word was sent to their parents, and the girls were taken home. One of them lives in Mercer county and the other on Mount Washington.

....Henry D. Seltz, is charged by his brother-in-law, James Reynolds, with larceny of a horse, sleigh and harness, which was placed in his care for safe keeping. It is alleged he sold them for fifty dollars at the horse market. He was brought before the Mayor of Allegheny who held him in $1000 bail to answer.

....The following licenses were granted during the month of January by Messrs J. R. Nield and G. A. Atkinson, United States Local Inspectors of steam vessels: Licenses granted to masters, thirty one; mates, fourteen; pilots, twenty-six, and engineers, thirty-seven. During the same time they inspected fifteen steamboats.

....Mention was made in Saturday's GAZETTE of the woman from Rochester who came to this city in search of her missing husband. On Saturday morning she visited the savings bank and found that her husband had drawn out two hundred dollars, and the conclusion is that he has left for Germany. Telegrams were sent to New York to have him detained, but no answer has been received.

....Does it mean a "corner" in halls? The Commercial Hall Company, a petition for the incorporation of which is now before the Court of Common Pleas, proposes to lease all the public halls in the city, and re-let the same in such manner and for such price as the board of directors may determine. The signers to the petition for the incorporation of the company are A. A. Adams, George E. Swoope, Dr. Spreeher, R. A. Oxnard, W. M. Dalgleish, W. C. Smythe, Dr. Arthurs and others.

....As we intimated several days ago, the new counsel for Ambrose E. Lynch Messrs. Ferguson and Murray have given formal notice that they will carry the case to the Supreme Court. One of the points, we understand, upon which they propose to make their plea, is the fact that as Lynch did not know Hauff he could not murder him in self-defence, not a supposable case that he could have malice against him, and, of course, without a clear malicious intent being shown, the murder could not be of the "first degree."

....The weather still continues. We put this item in print in order to keep pace with the times, for contemporaries have been chronicling the degrees of heat and cold, but we refrain from any comments on the thermometer, in the hope that he'll straighten up and relieve us. The *arctonis monar*, some call it a wood-chuck, came from his subterranean home yesterday, but ingloriously returned to stay another six weeks, because "Sol" had his back up and would'nt throw his shez in the right direction.

....They want a Phonographer in the Court of Common Pleas, and the matter was called up on Saturday. His Honor Judge Sterrett concurred in the suggestion made, and said if a reporter could be secured who could reduce the evidence to narrative form, he would make the appointment. The subject was then referred to Messrs. Marshall, Hampton, Shiras, Geyer, and Ferguson. There is a reporter in the District Court, and it is thought the business can considerably facilitated in the Common Pleas by the appointment.

....On Saturday, a petition was presented in the Criminal Court for the pardon of James Graham, who had been committed to jail for a failure to contribute to the support of his wife. He had been found guilty of desertion, and was ordered to pay five dollars per week for the support of his wife. This was paid for some time when his bail was forfeited and Graham placed in jail. The petition states that the prisoner is altogether destitute and without any means wherewith to pay the said allowance to his wife. An order for the discharge of the prisoner was issued by the court.

....The good nature of street-car conductors is often terribly tried by stubborn passengers. A few nights ago a car on the Western avenue, Allegheny, line got off the track, and the conductor politely asked the passengers to move to one end while the car was placed on the rails, but no one offered to move. It happened that this was the last car and was crowded full of passengers, among one of the number a lady. As the passengers remained in their seats it was impossible to get the car back, so the conductor procured a carriage and took the lady to her destination, and the horses were unhitched and the rest of the passengers left to regret their stubbornness.

....Messrs. Wm. Smith & Sons, proprietors of the National Pipe Works, through their attorney, Major A. M. Brown, entered suit in the District Court, on Saturday, against David McCune, Esq., Dr. F. Hardtmeyer, and Adam Reineman for slander. The accused are bankers, and the prosecutors allege that the defendants, and others against whom suits will be entered, circulated reports in financial circles that the firm of Smith & Sons was insolvent, whereby the firm was subjected to a heavy "run," and had difficulty in getting their notes discounted as promptly as had previously been their fortune. They stood the "run," but feel that such an almost irreparable injury upon them should not be allowed to pass without having the authors of it called to account. Captases were issued, and thus both sides will be developed possibly in a few days.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

Committees Organized for the United States—The Pittsburghers Interested in the Great Show.

The Vienna Exhibition, about which we hear so much now a-days, promises to be one of the greatest exhibitions of the kind ever given in the world, and will likely attract a larger number of representatives from the United States than any previous display. Already the exhibition is engaging general attention throughout the United States, and the preparations among our mechanics, manufacturers, &c., for representation at Vienna next summer are progressing very satisfactorily. From present indications it seems altogether probably that Pittsburgh will be largely represented by specimens of the manufactures, and specialties for which our community has gained such a fame. The report of the National Advisory Committee has just been made public, and from it we find that Hon. Clayton McMichael, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Executive Commissioner for Pennsylvania, and that the following firms and persons in this vicinity are members of the Advisory Committee—that is Committees to assist the National Committee in collecting specimens from America to the exhibition; the specimens to be obtained by each are designated.

Metallurgy—F. C. Pechin, Dunbar Iron Works, Daniel J. Morrell, Cambria Iron Work, Johnstown, Pa.

Chemical Industry—H. Pemberton, Esq., Pennsylvania Salt Works, Natrona, Pa.

Food as Products of Industry.—Dr. H. C. Tweddle, Pittsburgh.

Metal Industry.—James I. Bennett, C. B. Herron, Thomas S. Blair, Frank Jones, Springer Harbaugh, Wm. M. Lyon, Park, Bros. & Co., Hussey, Wells & Co., Singer, Nimick & Co., all of Pittsburgh; and E. C. Pechin, Dunbar Furnace, Fayette county, General J. Pierce, Sharpsville, Pa., and D. J. Morrell, Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa.

Glass Industry.—James B. Lyon and Benj. Bakewell, Jr., Pittsburgh.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

In this Court the business transacted was principally of a routine character. The items worthy of note are herewith mentioned:

Jane Wilson presented a petition praying for a divorce from her husband, Thomas Wilson, on the ground of desertion; Abraham Skibole presented a petition asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion and adultery on the part of his wife, Augustine Skibole; Emma P. Miller asked for a divorce from her husband, J. S. Miller, on the ground of desertion; Thomas Scott prayed for a divorce from his wife, Mary Scott, on the ground of desertion; James Smith presented a petition to divorce against his wife, Margaret, on the ground of desertion; Mehena Thomas presented a similar petition for divorce from Alexander Thomas, on the ground of desertion; Maria A. Langdon wants to be divorced from her husband, Samuel O. Langdon, for cruel and barbarous treatment. In all these cases subpœnas were awarded.

A motion for a new trial was made in the oil suit of Byers & Co. vs. Dilworth & Co., for the reason that the verdict is against the weight of the evidence, and that the jury plainly disregarded the facts in the case.

M. W. Beltzhoover, Esq., presented a petition for privelege to adopt as his heir Melchoir Stewart Gulick, a child about four years of age, and son of John A. and Malora J. S. Gulick. The parents consenting, the Court granted the prayer of the petitioner, and ordered that said Melchoir Stewart Gulick assume the name of Melchoir Stewart Beltzhoover.

Elizabeth Cooper filed a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to Townsend Davis, of whom she desired to procure the body of her little daughter, Ellen Cooper, aged seven years. The mother alleges in her petition that the child is unlawfully restrained of her liberty. The Court issued the writ as prayed for, and directed that the respondent appear before the Court on Monday morning at ten o'clock.

Petitions were presented for charters incorporating the Enterprise Building and Loan Association of McKeesport, the Commercial Hall Association of Pittsburgh and the Eleventh U. P. Church of this city.

In the case of Christina Langenheim vs. Gustave Langenheim, in divorce, the Court ordered the respondent to pay the sum of fourteen dollars per week toward the support of his wife, the libellant, and to pay the rent of the house in which she resides for the period of one year from April 1st, 1873.

Trial List for To-day.

220. (O. L.) Miller, Barr & Parkin vs. Lippincott & Bakewell.
231. Miller, Barr & Parkin vs. Lippincott & Bakewell.
12. (L. 5) Dean et. al. vs. Barton et. al.
29. " Brown et. al. vs. Hatch et. al.
50. " Wallace & Henderson vs. Thomas & Bro.
79. " Chris vs. Smith administratrix.
86. " Woolfolk vs. Miller et. al.
89. " De Bardanal vs. Lacy et. al.
219. (L. 4) Hand, Jr. vs. Burke & Barnes.
16. " Ocean National Bank vs. Manns.
193. (L. 5) Fisher Bros. vs. A. V. R. R. Co.
43. " Union Iron Mills vs. Dickson.
47. " Oregon vs. Little et. al.
82. " Oxens vs. Bayuon.
88. " Moody vs. C. & P. R. R. Co.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KISPATRICK.

Routine business of no public interest occupied the attention of this Court during the short time it was in session Saturday morning.

Trial List for To-day.

187. John M. Ewing vs. Dr. A. R. Thompson.
85. Godlelb Foechterman vs. Michael Ochaer.
131. Andrew Gibson vs. Federal Street and Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.
98. Agnes Wallace vs. Herman Handel.
116. Catherine Wath vs. German Savings Bank.
29. Blackburn & Son vs. M. West, Jr.
136. Dillinger & Stevenson vs. A. A. Milligan.
8. Wm. M. Forney vs. Jacob Webster.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

In this Court two sentences were passed on Saturday, viz:

Stephen Fitzpatrick, convicted of highway robbery, was sentenced to one year and three months in the Penitentiary.

Frank Burns, convicted of selling liquor to minors, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and undergo imprisonment.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE MCCANDLESS.

Hearings were had on motions for injunctions in the cases of Samuel Duff vs. John A. Crawford, bankrupt, of Pittsburgh, and James Getty, Jr., vs. Thomas J. Crawford, bankrupt, of Mercer county. The former will be heard on the 10th inst., and the latter on the 8th. In the meantime an order restraining the acts sought to be enjoined were made.

An order was made allowing the assignee of Messrs. Reiseman & Phillips, of the Opera House corner, bankrupts, to sell the fixtures in the house.

"AUNTY" ADAMS.

Her Demise on Saturday.—The End of a Life that was Full of Good Works and Blessedness.

Our community lost one of its oldest and peculiarly beloved members on Saturday morning by the demise of Mrs. Nancy Carter Adams, better known, however, everywhere as "Aunty Adams." Aunty at the time of her death was in the 93d year of her age, and a possibly would have been spared to continue her good works some years longer but for a fall which she suffered about three weeks ago and from which she never recovered. The shock sustained at that time seemed to have shattered her system, and for two weeks prior to her death she was hardly conscious, and death when it did come was more of a relief from, than an infliction of, pain. There have been few who have ever left a nobler record. For a generation, almost, Aunty has been moving around Pittsburgh doing works of beneficence and love, until she became endeared in hundreds of households and to thousands her name was the synonym for Christian charity.

Aunty was always an unostentatious worker, though always active, and after the death of her husband, applied the competency which had been left her, to the carrying forward of her benevolent plans. In addition to her own means she added the contributions from others, who never could resist her appeal,—for she always pleaded when it was not needed, and never applied the means secured to objects of questionable worth. She was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and through her influence and funds, the present building on Third avenue known as Ames Chapel, was erected and a society sustained. Her church enterprises, however, occupied but a part of her attention, and in visiting, and relief among the poor of all classes, she spent much of her time, her presence always being as the sunlight, happiness following in her train. "Aunty" too, with her heart overflowing with kindness, and with a religious zeal and fervor which seemed almost angelic, was an eminently practical in her work—never spasmodic, and never allowing the equilibrium of the claims upon her of the church and the poor to be destroyed; each received its due proportion and for each she did wonders while she lived. For a generation she has moved among the people, quietly going about her chosen lifework scattering sunshine and blessings, and happiness wherever she went. A model woman, perhaps not inferior in good works to one who has been canonized in sacred story. Her name will ever be precious in the church, and among the poor, with whom, and for whom she unceasingly labored, the thousands of hearts she has helped to make happy will recall her memory with gratitude and tears.

The funeral services will be held in the Ames M. E. Church, corner Third avenue and Ferry streets, to-morrow morning, at half past ten o'clock.

HEAVY SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Kloman, Carnegie & Co., vs. The Cascade Iron Company for Alleged Breach of Contract—$225,000 Claimed.

On Saturday, in the Court of Common Pleas, were filed the preliminary papers in a very heavy suit, growing out of an alleged breach of contract, in which the damages are laid at almost a quarter of a million of dollars. The complainants are the firm of Messrs. Kloman, Carnegie & Co., composed of Andrew Carnegie, Thomas Carnegie, Andrew Kloman and Henry Phipps, Jr., against the Cascade Iron Company, composed of the following named gentlemen: Joseph Kirkpatrick, President; Wm. Bagaley, Bernard Hartman, Gilbert Hart, Andrew Kloman, James Lyon, Samuel Riddle and Watterson Palmer. The complainants set forth that the defendants entered into a contract with them, which contract bears date January 13, 1872, for the delivery at the Cascade iron and docks, of twenty-five thousand tons of Cascade iron ore, guaranteed to be equal the best No. 1 Lake Superior special ore, both in quality and yield (excepting the Jackson Iron Co.'s ore) at $5.75 per ton, $4 per ton cash to be paid down and notes for four months for payment of the remainder to be given when the ore is delivered. The contract called for the delivery of the ore during the year from January to October, 1872, and stipulated that Kloman, Garnegie & Co., should loan the said Cascade Iron Company the sum of $3,000. The money was loaned, and some 22,747 tons of the ore have been delivered. The complainants allege that the defendants have violated the provisions of the contract, the default consisting that the ore is not equal in yield to the best No. 1 Lake Superior special ore, (Jackson Iron Company's ore excepted,) whereby the complainants allege they have sustained a loss of $211,327.50. They also allege that 2,253 tons of the ore has not yet been delivered, showing a further loss of $14,687, or an aggregate injury, in dollars and cents of $225,414.50. A precipe was issued.

S. C. Schoyer, Jr., George Shiras, Jr., M. W. Acheson and T. M. Marshall, Esqs., have been retained as council for the complainants.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

DEPUTY MAYOR HEISEL disposed of nineteen cases yesterday.

MAYOR BLACKMORE disposed of twenty-seven cases yesterday, and twenty-three on Saturday, mostly common drunks.

GEORGE RUFFIN, acted a little too ruffin ly on Saturday evening, while under the influence of too much Belzebub's draught. Deputy Mayor Nicholls thought sixty days at the Work House would atone for his sins.

AN officer, by order of Alderman Taylor, provels for Michael Dwyer who is charged by John O'Neill, with threatning to kill him. He is also charged by the same party with selling liquor on Sunday.

CHARLES HOWARD, a nice fellow, paid thirty dollars into the Blackmorelan coffers yesterday, for indulging in a free fight over a dog. He was with a party of five others who had a little scrimmage early on Sunday morning. He however, was the only one whom Officer McLain succeeded in arresting.

JAS. O'BRIEN was up before Alderman Barclay, of the South Side, yesterday, on the charge of assaulting a man named Murphy with a brick, and cutting him severely about the head, at Chambers' glass house, corner of Fifth and Bingham streets. Officer Welsh arrested him. He was held in $500 bail for a hearing.

Banner and All Other Brands

of smoking Tobacco for sale cheap at
H. GAUTSCHI & Co.'s,
No. 51 Market street.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Annual Meeting on Saturday.—Election of Officers and Increase of Salaries.—Annual Reports.

On Saturday afternoon the Board of Health held their annual meeting at their rooms in City Hall. Dr. Gross was elected President; Mr. J. D. Fleming, Secretary, and Wm. B. Hays, Jr., Treasurer. The salary of the Physician of the Board was raised from $200 to $400 per annum, and Dr. Sulvely elected to that position. The remaining officers were all re-elected, and their salaries increased as follows: Health Officer Gray from $1,200 to $1,500; John G. Little, Assistant and Registry Clerk to the Board, from $700 to $800; Meat Inspector Lindsay, from $1,500 to $2,500. The increases in the salaries were made on account of the additional work occasioned by the annexation of the South Side. Messrs. J. J. Lambing, Lewis Mather, Thomas Fording, Albert Marlatt, G. W. Henry and George Rogers were elected Inspectors, with a salary of $800 per annum.

Dr. J. Guy McCandless reported the number of deaths in 1872 as follows:

Whole number of deaths	2,456
Still births	160
Total	2,616

SEX.		COLOR.	
Male	1,297	White	2,357
Female	1,159	Colored	99
Total	2,456	Total	2,456

The number of deaths is 75 less than last year. The mortality list was headed by consumptives, which took off 223; next cholera infantum, 187; then typhoid fever, 152; pneumonia, 130; small pox, 106, and so on down the list. The report is closed with a recommendation for a system-atic plan of sewerage, in order to promote the health of the city.

Health Officer Gray submitted his annual report, of which the following is an extract:

Nuisances abated during the year	4,922
Coffin receipts	$1,628 16
Expenditures